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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF
CANADA

FOR THE PERIOD
FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1911, TO AUGUST 31, 1912.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1912

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, September, 1912.

To the Honourable

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE, M.D., LL.D.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of Section 44 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, we have the honour to submit herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, covering the period from September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912. As will be observed, the report is divided into four parts, as follows:—

- Part I. Report.
- “ II. Appendices.
- “ III. Tables.
- “ IV. Examination papers.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ADAM SHORTT,
M. G. LAROCHELLE,
Commissioners.

To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., &c., &c., &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the period from September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, September, 1912.

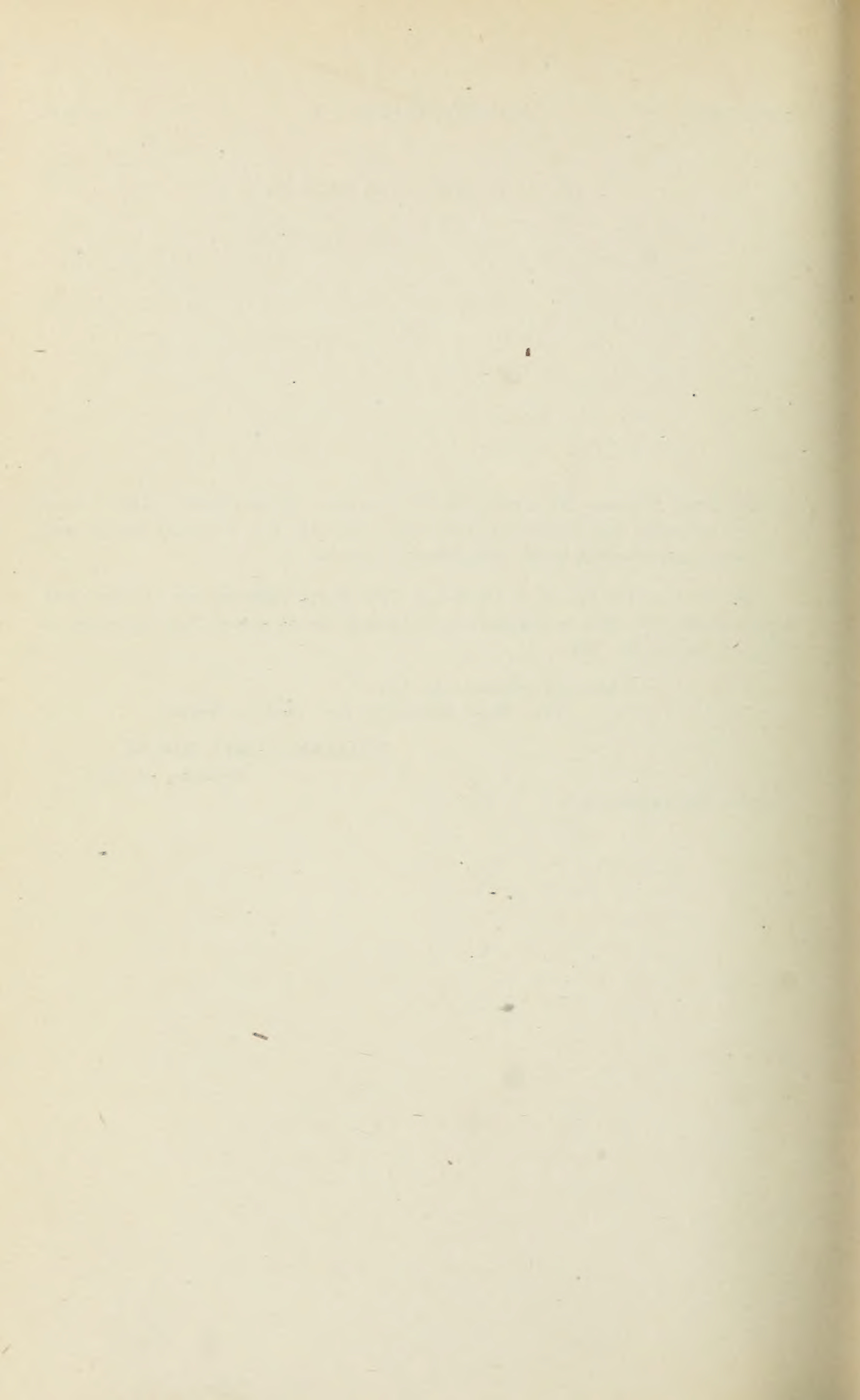


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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA
FOR THE PERIOD
FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1911, TO AUGUST 31, 1912

In view of the anticipated report of Sir George Murray on the organization of the Dominion Civil Service, and the recommendations which it may contain, the Commissioners in their present report refrain from the further discussion of certain proposed changes in the Civil Service Law which have been recommended in previous reports, and from raising certain new points which under other circumstances might have been dealt with.

In Part III of the Report will be found a number of tabular statements representing the chief results of the work of the Commission during the year ending August 31, 1912. These include the regular and special competitions and examinations held for both the Outside and Inside Service, the lists of successful candidates at these examinations and the subsequent appointments made for the Inside Service. Further tables give the lists of those for whom certificates were issued, after nomination, for appointment under Section 21 of the Civil Service Act of 1908, also of those who received certificates of qualification and were appointed by Order-in-Council to Lower Grade positions. Other tables give the names of those who received certificates of qualification for promotion from one grade to another in the Inside Service.

General Competitions.

The number of positions to be filled in the Third and Second Divisions, through the semi-annual competitive examinations in May and November, continues to increase. As the following summary of results will show, however, the number of properly qualified young men available to fill positions in the Third Division at the initial salary of \$500, which is all that the Act authorizes the Commission to offer, is far short of the requirements of the Service. It is true that young women are available in sufficient numbers at the salary offered. The departments are, therefore, more or less forced to accept women for positions which they deem suitable only for men. The lack of male stenographers is particularly noticeable.

For the examinations of May, 1912, the returns from the departments showed that there were no vacancies for women without stenography. The inclusion of a few women in the list of candidates for the Second Division examination when none were advertised for, is explained by the fact that the law permits of those who have passed the Second Division examination being employed in the Third Division if vacancies are available. The following analysis of the results shows, first, the number of

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vacancies to be filled in the Third and Second Divisions; second, the number of candidates for these positions, and third, the number of successful candidates.

NUMBER OF VACANCIES ADVERTISED.

	Third Division.				Second Division.	
	Clerks.		Stenographers.		Clerks.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
November, 1911	55	10	25	35	65	.....
May, 1912.....	70	.....	25	20	45	.....

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.

	Third Division.				Second Division.	
	Clerks.		Stenographers.		Clerks.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
November, 1911.....	61	75	5	93	68	6
May, 1912.....	75	.....	11	153	88	2

NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

	Third Division.				Second Division	
	Clerks.		Stenographers.		Clerks.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
November, 1911	17	12	1	40	34	6
May, 1912.....	22	.....	2	48	45	.....

These results show that in the examination of November, 1911, there were only five candidates for twenty-five positions as male stenographers, and that only one of the five candidates proved to be qualified for appointment. In May, 1912, there were eleven candidates for twenty-five positions as male stenographers, but only two were qualified for appointment; whereas one hundred and fifty-three women applied for twenty positions and over forty-eight were available for appointment. As may be observed from the last list, the Commission had to appoint quite a number of women to positions for which men had been asked. In neither the Third nor the Second Division did the Commission obtain the total number of general clerks required by the departments. As a result, quite a number of positions requiring permanent appointments had to be filled by temporary appointments. With the possible exception of stenographers, the difficulty in these cases is simply the small initial salary authorized for male clerks.

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Special Competitions.

Various special competitions were held from time to time to fill positions calling for special qualifications which were not provided for in the regular semi-annual examinations. As a result of these special competitions, thirty-one successful candidates were appointed in the usual manner, upon the certificate of the Commission under Section 18 of the Civil Service Act of 1908. Particulars as to these are given at page 119 of the Appendix.

Sixteen candidates who were selected by open competition, owing to questions of age or residence, required to be appointed by Order-in-Council, under Section 21 of the Civil Service Act, 1908.

Thirty other persons were selected by the heads of departments without open competition and appointed by Order-in-Council under Section 21, after receiving certificates of qualification from the Commission. Particulars as to the appointments under Section 21 are given at pages 120 and 121 of the Appendix.

Lower Grade Appointments.

For the first year and a half after the appointment of the Commission, examinations for Lower Grade positions were held semi-annually at the same time as the competitive examinations for the Third and Second Divisions. At first the majority of appointments to the Lower Grade were made from the lists of successful candidates at these examinations. However, under Section 22 of the Civil Service Act, 1908, the department had the option of filling vacant positions in the Lower Grade, either from the lists of successful candidates at the general examinations, or by nominating candidates to the Commission for certificates of qualification. In the natural course of practical politics the departments were soon furnished with numerous candidates for lower grade positions. In the end, therefore, very few of the candidates who had paid their fees and proved successful in the general examinations secured appointments. Hence, for the past couple of years, the Commission has deemed it expedient to hold only one general Lower Grade examination in the year.

During the past year, forty-seven candidates took the general Lower Grade examination, thirty-six of whom were successful. Of these, however, only five were selected for permanent appointments, while six were admitted to temporary employment. At the same time, fifty-seven permanent appointments were made on the basis of individual nominations by the departments and forty-seven additional persons were employed in a temporary capacity on the same basis. To test the minimum qualifications of the nominated candidates, sixty-eight different examinations were held during the year.

Temporary Employment.

The number of persons employed in a temporary capacity has very greatly increased during the past year. Two conditions in particular have contributed to this result. In the first place the inability to obtain the required number of male clerks in the Third Division at the authorized salary of \$500 required the filling of numerous positions with temporary clerks where permanent clerks were required. In the second place, the typhoid epidemic during the past summer caused for a time a serious shrinkage in the clerical staffs, and in consequence a considerable number

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of extra clerks were required to meet the situation. Apart from these conditions, however, there was a notable increase in the number of temporary clerks called for.

During the past year, four hundred and fifty-nine persons were employed in the Third Division in a temporary capacity and thirty-eight in the Second Division; of those in the Third Division, two hundred and four were men and two hundred and fifty-five women, the latter chiefly as typewriters and stenographers. All of those employed in the Second Division were men.

Of those employed in the Third Division, fifty-three were eligible for permanent appointment, which most of them subsequently obtained. Of the four hundred and six who were selected for temporary employment, thirty-four afterwards qualified for permanent appointment. A number of others were preparing to take the examinations in November, 1912.

Of the thirty-eight persons employed in a temporary capacity in the Second Division, twenty-eight were eligible for permanent appointments, which they afterwards obtained, and three of the other ten afterwards qualified for permanent appointments.

Examinations for the Outside Service.

Although the Commission does not make appointments to the Outside Service, it nevertheless holds semi-annual examinations and issues certificates qualifying for entrance to the Outside Service. These are known as the 'Preliminary' and 'Qualifying' examinations, and correspond to the Lower Grade and Third Division examinations for the Inside Service. At the two semi-annual examinations of the past year, six hundred and twenty-eight candidates were examined for the Preliminary grade, four hundred and ninety-eight of whom were successful, but we have no record as to the number obtaining appointments. At the same periods, five hundred and fifty candidates took the Qualifying examinations, and of these, two hundred and seventeen were successful, although we have no record of the number obtaining appointments.

Naval Cadets.

The annual competitive examination for Cadetships in the Naval Service of Canada was held in November, 1911. Nineteen candidates wrote on the examination and eleven of these were successful.

Promotions.

Practically the only written examinations held for purposes of promotion are those which qualify for passing from the Third to the Second Division. The candidates for these examinations require to be nominated by the various departments, and take a qualifying examination, which is a modification of the competitive examination for the Second Division.

During the past year, forty candidates were nominated for promotion from the Third to the Second Division; of these, twenty-four successfully passed, and received promotion.

Certificates for promotion without written examination were granted in the case of three hundred and thirty-one clerks of the Inside Service, and were withheld in the case of fifteen. The promotions were distributed as follows:—

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From B of the Third	to A of the Third...	171
" A " Third " B "	Second..	25
" B " Second " A "	Second..	102
" A " Second " B "	First...	40
" B " First " A "	First...	16
		<hr/>
" B " Second " B "	First...	1
" A " Second " A "	First...	1
		<hr/>
		356

The Commissioners desire to acknowledge the loyal and efficient services rendered by the Secretary of the Commission and the members of the office staff.

ADAM SHORTT,

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

Commissioners.

OTTAWA, September, 1912.

PART II
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Civil Service Act. R.S., Short title. c. 17, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

- (a) 'head of the department' means the minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over the department;
- (b) 'deputy,' 'deputy head,' or 'deputy head of the department,' means the deputy of the minister of the Crown presiding over the department, and the Clerk of the Privy Council; and includes also the Auditor General, in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act;
- (c) 'Board' means the examiners appointed for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 2; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 1.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act includes and consists of all classes of officers, clerks and employees, elsewhere than in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor General, included in schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed or employed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force; and also includes,—

Of whom the Civil Service shall consist.

- (a) such officers, clerks or employees in the lower grades as are determined by order in council; and,
- (b) such officers, clerks and employees in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, holding positions which if held in other parts of Canada would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof.

Exception. 2. The Civil Service shall not, however, include nor shall this Act apply to any of the officers or employees to whom by the provisions of the Post Office Act that Act instead of the Civil Service Act is intended to apply. R.S., c. 17, s. 3; sch. B.; 2 E. VII., c. 28, s. 1.

Two
divisions.
Inside
division.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions, namely:—
(a) The first or inside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General; and,

Outside
division.

(b) The second or outside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks, and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and the other officers, clerks and employees included in the Civil Service who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. R.S., c. 17, s. 4.

Regulations.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers, clerks and employees in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. R.S., c. 17, s. 5.

Governor in
Council to
determine
number of
officers, etc.

6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, clerks of the several classes and grades, messengers and other employees who are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose.

If the
actual num-
ber exceeds
that allowed

2. If the number of officers, clerks, and employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, ineligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners.

7. Three examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known as the Board; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the Board.

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2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who ^{Clerk.} shall be clerk to the Board, at a salary not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum.

3. Each member of the Board shall receive such salary, ^{Salary of} not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed ^{members.} by the Governor in Council.

4. The members of the Board, while engaged in their work, ^{Travelling} shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the ^{expenses.} Governor in Council.

5. Such persons as are selected by the Board to assist it ^{Pay of} in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not ^{assistants.} exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in Council.

6. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, ^{Meetings.} and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time, determines.

7. The Board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. ^{Supervision.} R.S., c. 17, s. 8; 52 V., c. 12, s. 1.

8. The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who ^{Who may be} have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, ^{appointed as} and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, period- ^{assistants.} ical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, at such times and places as shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council.

2. Examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and ^{Examina-} the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously ^{tions in} voted by Parliament for that purpose. ^{writing.} R.S., c. 17, s. 9.

9. Whenever the Board is satisfied that any irregularity or ^{Proceedings} fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by ^{in case of} it or by any person deputed by it, the Board may summon ^{irregularity} before it by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting ^{at examina-} chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirm- ^{tion.} ation, any person who, in its opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to such irregularity or fraudulent practice. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

10. If the person so summoned does not appear at the time ^{Refusal to} and place appointed by such instrument, the chairman or acting ^{appear as} chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers con- ^{witness.} ferred upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code, in the case of a person to whom a summons has been directed, requiring such person to appear before such justice at a time and place therein mentioned to give evidence respecting a charge of an indictable offence, and who does not appear in obedience thereto. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

11. Whenever any person appearing in obedience to any ^{Punish-} such instrument, or by virtue of a warrant issued under the ^{ment of} persons re- ^{last}

fusing to
answer.

last preceding section, refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or refuses or neglects to produce any documents which he is required to produce, without in any such case offering any just excuse for such refusal or neglect, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall, as to such person, be vested with all the powers, as to process and punishment in respect to witnesses, conferred in like cases upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

Oath how ad-
ministered.

12. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such inquiry may be administered by any member of the Board. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Report to
Secretary of
State.

13. If any person is proved upon such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made by the Governor in Council with respect to any examination held under the authority of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Disqualifica-
tion.

Personation
at examina-
tion.

14. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Procuring
or furnishing
examina-
tion question
paper.

15. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Disqualified.

2. No such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appoint-
ment with-
out examina-
tion.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided no person shall be appointed to or employed in either division of the Civil Service unless the person so appointed or employed has passed the examination hereinafter required in order to qualify him for such appointment or employment. R.S., c. 17, s. 29.

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17. It shall be necessary to pass the first or preliminary examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Preliminary examination.

Messenger;

Porter;

Sorter;

Packer;

Tidewaiter;

Assistant inspector of weights and measures; and,

Such other appointments or employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8.

18. It shall be necessary to pass the second or qualifying examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Qualifying examination.

Third-class clerkships in the first division;

Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;

Third-class excisemen and stenographers or typewriters in the second division of the Inland Revenue service;

Third-class clerkships, railway mail clerkships and the offices in the second division for Post Office service; and,

Temporary clerks or writers in either division. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 51 V., c. 12, s. 14; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 3; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 15 and 26.

19. Candidates may pass both the preliminary and qualifying examinations at their option. R.S., c. 17, s. 29. Both examinations passed at option.

20. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board,— Candidates for admission.

(a) that at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for an appointment which the passing of the preliminary examination is sufficient to qualify for, Age. be of the full age of fifteen years, and, in other cases, be of the full age of eighteen years; and, if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years;

(b) that he is free from any physical defect or disease Physique. which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; and,

(c) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 30; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 5. Character.

21. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are from time to time made by the Governor in Council, and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. Times and method.

Promotion
examina-
tions.

22. Except as herein otherwise provided no promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination under regulations made by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

In May.

23. Except as herein otherwise provided promotion examinations shall be held once a year in the month of May and at such other time as is from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects as by report of the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the head of the department, are submitted to the Board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 22.

Subjects.

Age.

24. When a vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to any person appointed to the outside division who at the date of his first appointment was of a greater age than thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Yearly esti-
mate of
probable
vacancies.

25. Once in each year, not later than the fifteenth day of March, the deputy head of each department shall make and lay before the Board through the Department of the Secretary of State estimates of the number of vacancies to which promotions may be made in the first and second divisions respectively of his department during the ensuing year, either by reason of retirement, death, failure of health or other cause, in the respective classes of chief, first-class and second-class clerks.

Limitation.

2. The number so estimated shall be the number with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held. R.S., c. 17, s. 40; 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

To whom ex-
aminations
shall be
open.

26. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 32.

Either
language.

27. All examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. R.S., c. 17, s. 32; 51 V., c. 12, s. 6.

Notice.

28. Notice of every examination, whether for admission into the Civil Service or for promotion therein, shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and such notice in the case of promotion examinations shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. R.S., c. 17, ss. 33 and 41; 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.

29.

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29. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons Pass list. who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. R.S., c. 17, s. 34.

APPOINTMENTS.

30. Except as herein otherwise provided all appointments Tenure. to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed to any place below that of a deputy head unless, in addition to passing the requisite examination, he has served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned. R.S., Probationary service. c. 17, s. 10.

31. No person shall be appointed to any place in the first Age limits. or inside departmental division of the Civil Service, other than that of a deputy head, controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of eighteen years: Provided that this section shall not render ineligible any officer or employee, not within the said age limits, to be transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 60-61 V., c. 14, s. 1.

32. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appoint- First ap-ment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided pointments. that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the head of the department by his deputy; and upon such report being approved by the head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the Board, a person fitted for the vacant place. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

33. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent Probation. appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

34. The head of the department or the deputy head may, Rejection during prob-at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk bation. or employee appointed to his department. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

35. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department Report of deputy head as to com-more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, petency. the deputy head signifies to the head of the department in writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duty of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

36. If such probationary clerk be rejected, the head of the Further selections. department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons for

for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead.

Another trial.

2. The head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

Officers requiring special qualifications.

37. When the deputy head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report,—

(a) that the qualifications requisite for such office are wholly or in part professional or technical; and,

(b) that it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

the Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the head of the department concurs in such report, select and appoint or promote such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Exceptions.

38. City postmasters and post office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures, and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Three years' experience in outside Customs.

39. Notwithstanding anything in this Act a person who has served over three years as an officer or acting officer in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed an examining officer in such service subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

College graduates.

40. Graduates of the Royal Military College, or of any university in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

Vacancy in Auditor General's office.

41. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance. R.S., c. 17, s. 38.

Re-entry.

42. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an order in council, to re-enter the service, in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and at the salary which he was then receiving, if funds are available for the payment of his salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 53.

PROMOTIONS.

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PROMOTIONS.

43. The promotion examination may be dispensed with on a report from the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, that such examination is not necessary in the case of the following persons when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession:—

Exemptions
from ex-
amination.

Barristers;

Attorneys;

Military or civil engineers;

Officers of the artillery in the Department of Militia and Defence;

Architects;

Draughtsmen and land surveyors.

2. Such examination may also be so dispensed with in the case of special-class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

Special class
excisemen.

44. Railway mail clerks and clerks employed in post offices shall not be required to pass the promotion examination. 60-61 V., c. 26, s. 2; 61 V., c. 20, s. 6.

Railway mail
clerks.

45. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Excisemen.

46. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively during their examination and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 42; 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

Selection for
vacancies in
higher
classes.

47. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months.

Probation.

2. At any time during the first year the head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion.

In case of
rejection.

3. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. R.S., c. 17, s. 43.

Return to
duties.

48. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on the

Further
selection.

the

the lists of qualified persons made by the Board. R.S., c. 17, s. 44.

Former
duties by
whom per-
formed.

49. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 45.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Without
examination.

50. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer.

No increase.

2. Such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred.

Age.

3. No person shall be transferred from the outside to the inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 46.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

Office.

51. There shall be a deputy head for each department.

Created by
Parliament.

2. No officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of deputy head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Appoint-
ment.

52. The deputy heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Removal,
statement of
reasons.

2. Whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a deputy head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. R.S., c. 17, s. 11.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Justice.

53. The Deputy Minister of Justice may, if at the time of his appointment he is a barrister of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 6.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Finance.

54. The Deputy Minister of Finance may, if at the time of his appointment he has been for at least ten years in the service of one or more of the chartered banks of Canada as general manager or as manager of a branch of such bank or in both capacities, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand

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thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars.

2. The salary of the Deputy Minister of Finance holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, shall, so long as he remains in office, be five thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 3.

55. The Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals may, if at the time of his appointment he is a civil engineer of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2.

56. In all cases not hereinbefore provided for the salary of a deputy head of a department shall on appointment be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of four thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 4.

57. The increases of salary hereinbefore authorized to be made to any deputy head shall be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of his department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2.

58. Nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish the salary or emolument of any deputy head holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, who was at that date in receipt of a salary larger than would be payable to him under this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 5.

59. The deputy head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees of the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

2. He shall give his full time to the public service and shall discharge all duties required by the head of the department, or by the Governor in Council, whether such duties are in his own department or not.

3. No deputy head shall receive any pay, fee or allowance in any form in excess of the amount of the salary hereinbefore authorized to be paid to him. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 7.

60. In the absence of any deputy head, a chief clerk named by the head of the department shall perform the duties of such deputy head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council.

For Auditor
General.

2. There shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk who shall at all times act for the Auditor General in his absence. R.S., c. 17, s. 14.

CHIEF CLERKS, GRADE A.

How created.

61. A chief clerkship, grade A, in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 8 and 19.

Salary.

62. The minimum salary of a chief clerk, grade A, shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

Idem.

2. If, however, a person upon his appointment or promotion to a chief clerkship, grade A, is in receipt of a salary greater than the minimum salary of such chief clerkship, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of such chief clerkship. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

Promotion of
chief clerk
to grade A.

63. A chief clerk in any department may without being required to undergo any examination be promoted to a chief clerkship, grade A, by an order in council passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that the duties devolving upon such officer are of special importance, and that the officer recommended for such promotion is specially qualified for their performance;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

CHIEF CLERKS.

How created.

64. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 15.

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65. The minimum salary of a chief clerk shall be one thousand nine hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 9.

FIRST-CLASS CLERKS.

66. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 17.

67. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand nine hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 10.

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

68. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 19.

69. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 11.

JUNIOR SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

70. A junior second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 2.

71. The minimum salary of a junior second-class clerk shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand one hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 12.

72. The Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, concurred in by the Treasury Board, appoint a person who is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada to be a junior second-class clerk. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

73.

Condition of
such appoint-
ment.

73. An appointment shall only be made under the last preceding section in one of the following cases:—

- (a) Where the person to be appointed is to take the place of a clerk of the second or a higher class;
- (b) Where the deputy head of the department reports that, owing to the special class of work to be performed, an appointment under the said section is desirable. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

THIRD-CLASS CLERKS.

How created.

74. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided a third-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 19.

Salary.

75. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 16 and 18.

Supplement
for optional
subjects.

76. The Governor in Council may give to any person who is appointed a third-class clerk, in addition to the salary herein provided for on appointment, an amount not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for each optional subject not exceeding two in which he has passed the qualifying examination.

2. Such optional subjects shall be book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 6; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 15.

Appoint-
ment of
certain em-
ployees as
third-class
clerks.

77. Any person who at the time of his appointment as third-class clerk is in the service of the Government and receiving or entitled to receive a salary, and who has been or is a writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, either temporary or otherwise, in the inside service of one of the departments of the Government at Ottawa, or in the office of the Auditor General, may be so appointed at the salary which he was so receiving or entitled to receive at the time of such appointment, not exceeding, however, the maximum salary of a third-class clerk. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

Without
qualification.

78. Any such person as in the last preceding section mentioned who had for two years prior to the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, been continuously in the inside service, either in the capacity of writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, or in any other capacity, may be appointed a third-class clerk without regard to his age, and without passing the qualifying examination.

Except
order in
council.

2. The order in council appointing him shall be held to create the third-class clerkship in respect of which such appointment is made. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

MESSENGERS,

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MESSENGERS, PACKERS AND SORTERS.

79. This Act in so far as applicable shall continue to apply Permanent messengers, packers and sorters. as heretofore to permanent messengers, packers and sorters appointed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2 and 14.

80. The salary of a messenger, packer or sorter appointed Salary. to the Civil Service previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be increased to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum by amounts not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2, 12 and 14; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

81. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed Additional salary. private secretary to the head of a department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless If voted. the amount has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 48.

SALARIES.

82. Except as herein otherwise provided the salary of a Begin at minimum. clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin at the minimum of such class. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 3; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 5; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 17.

83. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule Schedule B. B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established.

2. The salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second Other outside salaries. or outside division of departments other than the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 25.

84. If an officer, clerk or employee who is promoted to a Salary in excess of minimum in certain cases. higher class, or who is transferred from one class to another class, is, at the time of such promotion or transfer, in receipt of a higher salary or emolument than the minimum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment to him of the salary or emolument he was receiving at the time of such promotion or transfer, if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 12.

85. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase Conditions of increase. of salary except by order in council passed on the report of the deputy

deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase. R.S., c. 17, s. 26; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 18, 25 and 27.

May be
suspended.

86. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such head, but without arrears. R.S., c. 17, s. 26.

From what
time payable.

87. Except as herein otherwise provided any increase of salary authorized by this Act shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended, is eligible for such increase.

In case of
promotion.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. R.S., c. 17, s. 27.

Post office
inspectors
and assist-
ants.

88. Increases of salary of post office inspectors and assistant post office inspectors shall, however, be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of appointment, or at the expiration of one year from the date on which the post office inspector or assistant post office inspector last received an increase, as the case may be. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Payment of
salary pro-
hibited.

89. Except as herein otherwise provided no salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase, or otherwise authorized or confirmed by law. R.S., c. 17, s. 28.

No extra
payment.

90. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.

Status of
clerks pre-
served.

91. The status of clerks in the service on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, is hereby preserved, and if the salary of any such clerk is less than the minimum salary of his class as fixed by this Act, his salary may be increased to such minimum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 13.

Deduction
from pay
for unauthor-
ized absence.

92. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that purpose,

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purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 51.

93. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect Act not to prejudice certain officers. the salary or emoluments of any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he continues in office, nor shall anything herein contained prejudicially affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 54.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

94. When from a temporary pressure of work or from any How other cause extra assistance is required in any branch of either authorized. the first or second division, the Governor in Council may, on the report of the deputy head of the department, concurred in by the head of the department, that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks, writers, messengers, porters, packers, or sorters, as are required to carry on the work of the department. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 7.

95. Temporary employment shall not give to any person any No permanent appointment. claim to permanent appointment or to continued or further temporary employment. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 9.

96. Temporary clerks employed on the first day of January, Temporary clerks of January 1st, 1896. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be continued in such temporary employment, notwithstanding their not having passed any examination, at such rate of pay as fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the rate of pay which they were then receiving. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 8.

97. Graduates of the Royal Military College or of any uni- College graduates. versity in Canada may be employed without passing the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

98. The remuneration of temporary clerks and writers and Remuneration of temporary employees. of messengers, porters, packers and sorters, shall be at the rate to begin with of five hundred dollars per annum, which may be increased by annual sums not exceeding fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

99. The Governor in Council may in the case of any tem- Increase. porary clerk, or in the case of any temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, whose salary was, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, less than five hundred

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hundred dollars per annum increase such salary to the amount last mentioned. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Vote. **100.** Temporary employees shall be paid only out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

How granted. **101.** The head of a department may grant to each officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year.

When. 2. Every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the head of the department determines. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

In case of illness, etc. **102.** In case of illness or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

SUSPENSION.

How. **103.** The head of a department, and in his absence the deputy head, may,—

In what cases. (a) suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer, clerk or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

Removal of suspension. (b) remove such suspension;
Pay forfeited. but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension.

Report. 2. All cases of suspension by the deputy head of a department shall be reported by him to the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 50.

DISMISSAL.

Governor in Council may dismiss. **104.** No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 55.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Form and use. **105.** There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is determined

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determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 56.

OATHS.

106. The deputy heads of departments and all officers, ^{Allegiance} clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service ^{and office.} who have not already done so, and every deputy head, officer, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by any other Act, in that behalf.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all ^{Secrecy.} officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act.

3. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall take and subscribe ^{Clerk of} the said oaths before the Governor General or some one ^{Privy} appointed by him to administer the same. ^{Council.}

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the ^{Before where :} city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before ^{taken in} the Clerk of the Privy Council. ^{Ottawa}

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed ^{And else-} before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall ^{where.} forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of ^{Register.} all such oaths. R.S., c. 17, s. 57.

REPORT.

107. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament ^{Contents.} within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service. R.S., c. 17, s. 58; 51 V., c. 12, s. 13.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

108. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each ^{Contents.} year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of all

all persons employed in the several departments of the Government, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July, next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. R.S., c. 17, s. 59.

SCHEDULE A.

- (a) Deputy heads of departments;
- (b) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;
- (c) Chief clerks of both grades;
- (d) First-class clerks;
- (e) Second-class clerks;
- (f) Junior second-class clerks.
- (g) Third-class clerks. R.S., c. 17, sch. A; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 1; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 14 and 19.

SCHEDULE B.

CUSTOMS.

Higher Classes.

Inspectors.. . . .	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors.. . . .	" 300 to 4,000
Chief clerks.. . . .	" 1,200 to 2,000
Surveyors.. . . .	" 1,200 to 2,400
Assistant surveyors (comprising tide surveyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers)...	" 800 to 1,200

Technical Officers.

Appraisers.. . . .	Salary from \$800 to \$2,000
Assistant appraisers.. . . .	" 600 to 1,500
Gaugers.. . . .	" 600 to 1,200

Other Classes.

Clerks.. . . .	Salary from \$400 to \$1,200
Examining officers (including lockers and landing waiters)..	" 400 to 1,000
Packers, messengers and tide waiters....	" 300 to 600

3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 23.

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INLAND REVENUE.

Inspectors..	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors..	" 500 to 2,400
Deputy collectors..	" 400 to 1,700
Accountants..	" 600 to 1,500
Special-class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)..	" 1,400 to 1,800
Special-class excisemen, other than the foregoing....	" 1,200 to 1,400
First-, second- and third-class excisemen..	" 600 to 1,200
Probationary excisemen..	" 500
Stenographers and typewriters..	" 400 to 600
Messengers..	" 400 to 750

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactories an additional salary for the special-class excisemen and other officers connected with such survey, not exceeding in any one case two hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 24.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

The salary of a post office inspector on appointment shall be two thousand dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

The salary of an assistant post office inspector on appointment shall be twelve hundred dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for the first six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and of one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Railway Mail Clerks.

	On Appoint- ment.	After 2 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 5 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chief Clerk....	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
First Class	720	800	880	960
Second Class..	600	640	720	800
Third Class.....	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

City Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$250,000..	\$4,000
" 2.	" " are from	\$200,000 to 250,000..	3,750
" 3.	" " "	150,000 to 200,000..	3,500
" 4.	" " "	100,000 to 150,000..	3,250
" 5.	" " "	80,000 to 100,000..	2,800
" 6.	" " "	60,000 to 80,000..	2,400
" 7.	" " "	40,000 to 60,000..	2,200
" 8.	" " "	20,000 to 40,000..	2,000
" 9.	" " are less than..	.. .. 20,000..	1,400

to \$1,800, as the Postmaster General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$80,000..	\$2,000
" 2.	" " are from	\$60,000 to 80,000..	1,800
" 3.	" " "	40,000 to 60,000..	1,600
" 4.	" " "	20,000 to 40,000..	1,400
" 5.	" " are less than.. 20,000..	1,100

to \$1,400, as the Postmaster General determines. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Clerks

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*Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office
Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway
Mail Service.*

Fourth class, on appointment, four hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion.

Junior third class, on appointment, seven hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to eight hundred dollars.

Senior third class, on appointment, eight hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to nine hundred dollars.

Junior second class, on appointment, nine hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand dollars.

Senior second class, on appointment, one thousand dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand two hundred dollars.

First class, specific duties, with fixed salaries in each case to be determined by the Postmaster General; no salary to be less than one thousand two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

Any clerk in any of the said offices who on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, was in the third class, shall be deemed to be a junior third-class clerk, his salary until otherwise ordered, continuing to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases not exceeding fifty dollars until it reaches eight hundred dollars per annum.

Any clerk in the second class on the last mentioned date shall be deemed to be a senior second-class clerk, except that if his salary was then less than one thousand dollars, it shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases, not exceeding fifty dollars each, until it reaches twelve hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 6.

SCHEDULE C.

I (A.B.) solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____ and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an order of the Governor in Council; * * * *
So help me God. R.S., c. 17, sch. C.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as *(as the case may be)*. R.S., c. 17, sch. D.

APPENDIX B.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 20th July, 1908.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act*, Short title. 1908.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "Commission" means the Civil Service Commission hereby constituted;

(b) "deputy head," in addition to the officers mentioned in paragraph (b) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Clerks of both Houses and the Librarians of Parliament;

(c) "head of a department," in addition to the Ministers mentioned in paragraph (a) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Speakers of both Houses;

(d) the word "now," when used in this Act, shall mean the date of its coming into force.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service shall be divided into two divisions, Two divisions.
namely,

The Inside Service, which shall consist of that part of the public service in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the offices of the Auditor General, Inside Service.

General, the Clerk of the Privy Council, and the Governor General's Secretary, employed at the city of Ottawa, or at the Experimental Farm Station or the Dominion Astronomical Observatory near Ottawa, but not including the officers, clerks, and employees employed at Ottawa in the second or outside departmental division as defined by paragraph (b) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, or in any office of a purely local character; and

Outside Service.

The Outside Service, which shall consist of the rest of the Public Service.

Employees of Parliament.

2. So much of this Act and of *The Civil Service Act* as relates to appointment, classification, salaries and promotions shall apply to the permanent officers, clerks and employees of both Houses of Parliament and of the Library of Parliament.

Application to Inside Service.

4. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, and 28 to 40, both inclusive, of this Act apply only to the Inside Service.

Repeal of parts of C. S. Act.

2. As regards the Inside Service only, the following sections and schedule of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed: 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99, and schedule A.

Application to Outside Service.

3. The Governor in Council may, by order in council to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provisions of the law as the Inside Service.

Classification of Inside Service

5. The Inside Service under the deputy heads, excluding messengers, porters, sorters and packers, and such other appointments and employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, shall be divided into three divisions.

First Division.

2. The First Division shall be divided into—

Subdivision A, consisting of officers having the rank of deputy heads but not being deputy heads administering departments, assistant deputy ministers, and the principal technical and administrative and executive officers;

Subdivision B, consisting of the lesser technical and administrative and executive officers, including the chief clerks now holding office and not eligible for subdivision A.

Second Division.

3. The Second Division shall consist of certain other clerks, having technical, administrative, executive, or other duties which are of the same character as, but of less importance and responsibility than, those of the first division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

Third Division.

4. The Third Division shall consist of the other clerks in the Service whose duties are copying and routine work, under direct supervision, of less importance than that of the second division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

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6. Clerks now holding the rank of first class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Second Division. Second and Third Divisions.

2. Clerks now holding the rank of senior second class shall be placed in subdivision B of the Second Division.

3. Clerks now holding the rank of junior second class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Third Division.

4. Third class clerks and temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies shall be placed in subdivision B of the Third Division.

7. Except as herein otherwise provided, all persons now employed in the first or inside departmental division, as defined by paragraph (a) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, including temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies, shall, upon the coming into force of this Act, be classified according to their salaries under this Act. Application to present Inside Service.

8. As soon as practicable after the coming into force of the Act, the head of each department shall cause the organization of his department to be determined and defined by order in council, due regard being had to the status of each officer or clerk as the case may be. Organization of departments.

2. The order in council shall give the names of the several branches of the department, with the number and character of the offices, clerkships and other positions in each, and the duties, titles and salaries thereafter to pertain thereto.

3. After being so determined and defined, the organization of a department shall not be changed except by order in council.

4. Copies of such orders in council shall be sent to the Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

9. There shall be a Commission, to be called the Civil Service Commission, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council. Civil Service Commission constituted

2. The rank, standing and salary of each commissioner shall be those of a deputy head of a department; and each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Status of commissioners.

10. The duties of the Commission shall be—

(a) to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service, and for promotion in the service, and to issue certificates with respect thereto where required under this Act or regulations made thereunder;

(b) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act or of any regulation made under either of the said Acts, Duties of Commission.
and

and upon the request of the head of a department with the approval of the Governor in Council, to investigate and report upon the organization of the department, the conduct and efficiency of its officers, clerks and other employees, and any other matter relative to the department; and in connection with, and for the purposes of, any such investigation the Governor in Council may invest the commission with all or any of the powers vested in a commissioner appointed under Part II. of *The Inquiries Act*;

(c) such other duties as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

Regulations.

2. Such duties shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.

Other employment prohibited.

3. A commissioner shall not hold any other office or engage in any other employment.

Civil Service examiners and examinations.

11. The present Civil Service examiners shall continue to hold office during pleasure, and shall be under the direction of the Commission.

2. The powers of the Civil Service examiners as a board under sections 7 to 15, both inclusive, of *The Civil Service Act* shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, the Commission; and for the purposes of the said sections, either member of the Commission may exercise any function or power vested by the said sections in the chairman of the board.

3. The said sections shall, so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply to examinations under this Act.

4. Such further examiners as are deemed necessary may be appointed by the Commission.

Commissioners' oath of office.

12. Each commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the Privy Council, an oath that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties devolving upon him as commissioner.

APPOINTMENTS.

Competitive admission examinations.

13. Except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the Inside Service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council.

Qualification of candidates.

14. No person shall be admitted to such an examination unless he is a natural-born or naturalized British subject, and

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has been a resident of Canada for at least three years, and is, at the time of the examination, of the full age of eighteen years and not more than thirty-five years, and presents the required certificates as to health, character and habits.

15. Before holding any such examination the Commission shall require each head of a department to furnish it with the number of additional permanent officers or clerks likely to be required in his department within the next six months. Computation of number of vacancies.

2. On this basis, and having regard also to the requirement of the several departments for temporary services, a computation shall be made by the Commission of the number of competitors to be selected at the next ensuing examination.

3. If there remain from a previous examination successful competitors who have not received appointments, their number shall be deducted in making the computation, and their names, in the order of merit, shall be placed at the top of the list to be prepared in accordance with section 17 of this Act.

16. Thereupon due notice of the examination shall be given by the Commission, stating the character and number of the positions to be competed for. Notice of examinations.

17. Immediately after the examination the Commission shall make out a list of the successful competitors thereat for each position, in the order of merit, up to the number computed in accordance with section 15. List of successful competitors.

18. From the said list the Commission, on the application of the deputy head, with the approval of the head, of any department, shall supply the required clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections to fill vacancies.

2. The selections shall be, so far as practicable, in the order of the names on the list, but the Commission may select any person who in his examination shows special qualifications for any particular subject.

3. The Commission shall forthwith notify the Treasury Board and the Auditor General of the name and position in the service of each clerk supplied to any department and also of the rejection of any such clerk during his probationary term.

4. Assignment for temporary duty shall not prejudice the right to assignment for permanent duty.

5. No clerk supplied for temporary duty shall be so employed for more than six months in any year.

19. The head of the department, on the report in writing of the deputy head, may, at any time after two months from the date of assignment, and before the expiration of six months, reject any person assigned to his department. Rejection during probation.

2. The cause of the rejection shall be reported by the deputy head to the Commission, who shall thereupon select another person to take the place of the one rejected, and decide whether the latter shall be struck off the list or allowed a trial in another department.

Probationary
service.

20. After a person so selected has served a probationary term of six months, he shall be deemed to be permanently accepted for the service.

Professional
and specially
qualified
officers.

21. If the deputy head reports that the knowledge and ability requisite for the position are wholly or in part professional, technical or otherwise peculiar, the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, may appoint a person to the position without competitive examination and without reference to the age limit, provided the said person obtains from the Commission a certificate, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits.

Messengers,
packers, etc.

22. Appointments to the positions of messenger, porter, sorter and packer, and to such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, may be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that the person applying for the appointment possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

Temporary
clerks.

23. When, from a temporary pressure of work, extra assistance in excess of those whose names are on the list of successful competitors is required in the Inside Service of any department, the Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head, based on the report in writing of the deputy head of the department that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks as are required to carry on the work of the department.

2. Every such clerk shall, however, before appointment obtain a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more than four months in any year.

PROMOTIONS.

24. Promotion, other than from the third to the second division, shall be made for merit by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission.

Promotion
by merit.

25. Except as herein otherwise provided, vacancies in the first division shall be filled by promotions from the second division.

Promotion
from Second
Division to
First.

26. Clerks in the third division shall be permitted to enter for the open competitive examination for the second division, after such term of service and under such other conditions as are determined by regulations made by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Commission.

Promotion
to Second
Division.

2. Any person placed in the third division upon the coming into force of this Act, may, by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, be promoted from the third division to the second division without an open competitive examination.

SALARIES.

27. The salary of a deputy head shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

Salary of
deputy
head.

2. Sections 53 to 57 of *The Civil Service Act*, both inclusive, are repealed.

R.S., c. 16,
sections
53 to 57
repealed.

28. In the first division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
First
Division.

In subdivision A, \$2,800 to \$4,000;

In subdivision B, 2,100 to 2,800.

29. In the second division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
Second
Division

In subdivision A, \$1,600 to \$2,100;

In subdivision B, 800 to 1,600.

30. In the third division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
Third
Division.

In subdivision A, \$900 to \$1,200;

In subdivision B, 500 to 800

Salaries of
temporary
clerks.

31. The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk employed under section 23 of this Act shall be the minimum salary of subdivision B of the third division.

Salaries of
messengers,
porters, etc.

32. For the position of messenger, porter, sorter, packer, and such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be \$500 and \$800, and, unless the official record, to be kept as hereinafter provided, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every person holding such a position an annual increase of fifty dollars until the maximum is reached.

Existing
conditions
continued.

2. Every person now holding such a position in the service, whether permanent or temporary, shall be continued in the like position under this Act at his present salary with the same tenure of office as if appointed to the said position under this Act, and shall be eligible for annual increase as in this section provided.

Salary on
appoint-
ment.

33. The salary on appointment shall be the minimum salary attached to the position: Provided that, in case the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of a position are of an exceptional character, a further sum, not exceeding \$500, may be added to the said salary by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head accompanied by the certificate of the Commission that the person proposed to be appointed possesses the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of the said position: Provided always that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the subdivision to which the appointment is made.

Salary on
promotion.

34. If a person, on his appointment or promotion to any office or position, is in receipt of a salary in the service greater than the minimum salary of the office or position to which he is appointed or promoted, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the said office or position.

Status
preserved.

35. Nothing in this Act shall be held to reduce the status of any officer, clerk or employee in the service; and if the salary of any such officer, clerk or employee is less than the minimum salary of his subdivision or position under the provisions of this Act, his salary may forthwith be increased to such minimum.

2. Any person (whether permanent or temporary) who is in receipt of a salary at or above the maximum, as heretofore established, of the class (permanent or temporary) in which he is then serving shall, on the expiry of one year from his

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having first been in receipt of such salary, be eligible for the increase of salary provided by this Act.

36. Except as herein otherwise provided, the salary of any person placed in the Inside Service by or under this Act or to whom the provisions thereof are made applicable, shall be that which he is then receiving, and the said salary shall determine his classification: Salary and classification. Provided that where the amount of the salary is common to two subdivisions, the classification shall be determined by the Governor in Council.

37. There may be given to every officer in the first division an annual increase of one hundred dollars, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached. Annual increase.

2. Unless the official record, to be kept in the manner hereinafter set forth, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every officer, clerk, or other employee in any subdivision of the second or third divisions an annual increase of \$50, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached.

3. In case of exceptional merit a further increase, not exceeding \$50, may be given in the second and third divisions.

4. The said increase shall only be authorized by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head and, in case of officers, clerks, and other employees of the second and third divisions to whom a further increase is recommended, accompanied by a certificate of merit from the Commission.

38. No salary or additional remuneration beyond the regular salary of the office he holds shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk, or employee in the Civil Service, or to any other person permanently employed in the public service, except by a special vote of Parliament, in which the name of the person who is to receive the remuneration shall be given; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*" or any words to like effect, shall be deemed sufficient to authorize the payment of any such additional salary or remuneration. No extra salary except by special vote.

GENERAL.

39. Any person chosen by a Minister to be his private secretary may, without examination and irrespective of age, be appointed for a period not exceeding one year, and paid as a clerk in subdivision B of the second division, and after one year's services as such secretary he shall be deemed to be appointed to such rank. Private secretaries.

40. A record of the conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the first division shall be kept in each department. Record of employees.

2. Such records shall be established by means of reports, to be furnished to the deputy head at least every three months by the chiefs of branches.

3. At the end of each year, and oftener if required by it, copies of these reports shall be sent to the Commission by the deputy head.

4. Such reports, if adverse or unfavourable, shall be shown to the persons respecting whom they are made.

Payment on
death of
employee

11. If a person dies while in the public service, after having been at least two years therein, an amount equal to two months of his salary shall be paid to his widow or to such person as the Treasury Board determines.

Attempt to
influence
Commission.

12. No person shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or endeavour to influence a member of the Commission with respect to the appointment of any person to the service, or with respect to the promotion of, or an increase of salary to, any officer, clerk, or employee in the service.

2. Any person who, directly or indirectly, solicits or endeavours to influence a member of the Commission in favour of his appointment, promotion or increase of salary, shall be deemed to be unworthy of such appointment, promotion or increase, and it shall not be accorded him; and if he is employed in the Civil Service, he shall be liable to immediate dismissal.

Voting at
Dominion or
Provincial
election.

13. No officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service shall be debarred from voting at any Dominion or Provincial election if under the laws governing the said election he has the right to vote; but no such officer, clerk or employee shall engage in partisan work in connection with any such election.

Administra-
tion of Act
and report to
Parliament.

14. The Secretary of State shall be charged with the administration of this Act and shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Commission under this Act during the preceding year.

Officers of
Parliament.

15. Wherever under sections 5, 8, 10 (paragraph *b* of subsection 1), 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 (subsection 2), 32, 33, 36 and 37 (subsection 4), of this Act or under *The Civil Service Act*, any action is authorized or directed to be taken by the Governor in Council or by order in council, such action, with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the House of Commons or the Senate, shall be taken by the House of Commons or the Senate, as the case may be, by resolution, and with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the Library of Parliament, and to such other officers, clerks and employees as are under the joint control of both Houses of Parliament, shall be taken by both Houses of Parliament by resolution, or, if such action is required during the

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the recess of Parliament, by the Governor in Council, subject to ratification by the two Houses at the next ensuing session.

46. Nothing in this Act or *The Civil Service Act* shall be held to curtail the privileges now enjoyed by the officers, clerks, and employees of the House of Commons or of the Senate or of the Library of Parliament with respect to rank and precedence, or to attendance, office hours, or leave of absence, or with respect to engaging in such employment during parliamentary recess as may entitle them to receive extra salary or remuneration. The same.

47. All sums of money voted by Parliament for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1909, and applicable to the payment of the salaries or the increases to the salaries of any persons in the public service, shall, in the event of the promotion of any such persons to higher divisions or grades, or on their transfer to other positions in the public service, or on their becoming entitled to, or being granted, increases of salary under the provisions of this Act, be applicable to the payment of the salaries or increases to the salaries of such persons so promoted or transferred, or becoming entitled to, or being granted, such increases; and during the said financial year there may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada such sums of money as have not been voted by Parliament but are required for the payment of such salaries and increases of salaries as are authorized by this Act. Appropriation of moneys.

48. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September next. Commencement of Act.

APPENDIX C.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 19th May, 1909.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Schedule B of *The Civil Service Act*, chapter 16 of the R.S., c 16 Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by striking out the heading ^{sch. B} amended. "*Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway Mail Service,*" and the next following paragraph, and substituting therefor the following:—

"*Clerks in City Post Offices, Offices of Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Office.*

"Stampers and sorters on appointment, five hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to six hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such fourth class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion, and if the salary of any stamper and sorter is at present less than five hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"Fourth class on appointment, five hundred dollars; by annual increases of one hundred dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If the salary of any fourth class clerk is at present less than five hundred dollars, it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum."

2. The salaries provided under this Act shall be payable as ^{When} from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ^{salaries} ^{payable} nine.

APPENDIX D.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 4th May, 1910.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910.* Short title.

2. Sections 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99 of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed, R.S., c. 16 amended as to Outside Service. so far as concerns the Outside Service, other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by paragraph (b) of section 4 of the said Act.

2. Sections 30 and 42 of the said Act are repealed as to the Ss. 30, 42 repealed Inside Service, and as to the Outside Service other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by the said paragraph (b) Exception. of section 4.

3. Section 21 of the said Act is repealed and the following is New s. 21. substituted therefor:—

“**21.** The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be Time and place of examinations. held at the times and places specified under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission for the ordinary competitive examinations.”

4. Subsection 1 of section 50 of the said Act is amended by S. 50 amended adding thereto the following:—

“Provided that an officer shall not be transferred from the Transfer from Outside to Inside service. Outside Service to the Inside Service under the authority of this section unless he has served for a period of three years in the Outside Service, and no such transfer shall be made to the Third Division of the Inside Service.”

5.

§. 50
amended.

5. Section 50 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Conditions of
transfer.

“4. No transfer shall be made, under the authority of this section, to the Inside Service except upon the report in writing of the deputy head that the duties performed in the Outside Service by the officer to be transferred are of a like character to those of the position to which he is to be transferred, and if performed in the Inside Service would entitle him to the said position, and that he is qualified for the duties of such position.”

Temporary
transfer from
Outside to
Inside
service.

6. Any officer or employee in the Outside Service may, by order in council, be transferred to any position in the Inside Service for a period not exceeding six months, but he shall, during such period, notwithstanding his duties in the Inside Service, remain subject to the law relating to the Outside Service.

Temporary
clerks for
decennial
census.

7. Special competitive examinations may be held by the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with regulations in that behalf made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council, for ascertaining the qualifications of persons to be employed as temporary clerks for the compilation of any decennial census, and the successful competitors may be employed temporarily for the duties aforesaid for any period not exceeding three years.

Examina-
tions and
period of
service.

Census clerks
ineligible for
other work.

2. During such term of service such temporary clerks shall not be eligible for any employment other than the compilation of the decennial census, and they shall not be entitled by reason of service in the compilation of the census to any further employment.

To receive
annual
increase.

3. Such temporary clerks shall be eligible for annual statutory increase as provided by section 37 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*.

R.S., c. 16,
Sch. B
amended.

8. That part of Schedule B of *The Civil Service Act* which relates to Customs is amended by striking out the figures and word “300 to 4,000,” opposite to the word “Collectors,” and substituting therefor the figures and word “300 to 4,500.”

Sch. B
amended.

9. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Inland Revenue is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“INLAND REVENUE.

Salaries of
Inland
Revenue
officials.

“ Inspectors Salary from \$2,000 to \$3,000
“Provided that inspectors of special manufactories may receive a salary not exceeding in the aggregate \$3,200.

“ Collectors

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" Collectors.....	Salary from \$ 600 to \$2,800
" Deputy collectors.....	" 400 to 2,000
" Accountants.....	" 800 to 1,800
" Special class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)	" 1,600 to 2,200
" Special class excisemen (other than the foregoing).....	" 1,300 to 1,600
" First, second and third class excisemen,.....	" 700 to 1,500
" Probationary excisemen.....	600
" Stenographers and typewriters..	" 400 to 700
" Messengers.	" 400 to 800

"Provided that deputy collectors who have passed the special class examination may receive an additional salary not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum; and provided further that special class excisemen and other officers connected with the survey of important manufactories may receive an additional salary not exceeding in any one case three hundred dollars per annum."

10. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Post Office is amended by striking out the heading "*Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors*" and the next following six paragraphs, and substituting therefor the following:—

*"Post Office Inspectors, Assistant Post Office Inspectors,
and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service.*

"The salary of a post office inspector, on appointment, shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of three thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any post office inspector is at present less than two thousand five hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"The salary of an assistant post office inspector, on appointment, shall be one thousand six hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any assistant post office inspector is at present less than one thousand six hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"The salary of a superintendent of the railway mail service, on appointment, shall be one thousand six hundred dollars, with annual increases of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any such superintendent is at present less than one thousand six hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"Any post office inspector, assistant post office inspector, or superintendent of the railway mail service who has been, for the period of one year, in receipt of the maximum salary of his class, as heretofore established, shall be eligible for the increase

Sch. B
amended.

Salaries of
post office
inspectors
and super-
intendents

increase of salary under this Act from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and, if he has served for any less period than one year at such maximum salary, he shall be eligible for the increase as soon as he has completed one year's service at such maximum salary."

Salaries of
assistant
postmasters.

11. The said Schedule B is further amended by striking out all the words under the heading "*Assistant Postmasters*" and substituting therefor the following:—

"Class 1. When postage collections exceed \$800,000.. \$2,800.

"Class 2. When postage collections are from \$500,000 to \$800,000.. \$2,600.

"Class 3. When postage collections are from \$250,000 to \$500,000.. \$2,400.

"Class 4. When postage collections are from \$150,000 to \$250,000.. \$2,200.

"Class 5. When postage collections are from \$80,000 to \$150,000.. \$2,000.

"Class 6. When postage collections are from \$60,000 to \$80,000.. \$1,800.

"Class 7. When postage collections are from \$40,000 to \$60,000.. \$1,600.

"Class 8. When postage collections are from \$20,000 to \$40,000.. \$1,400.

"Class 9. When postage collections are less than \$20,000.. \$1,100 to \$1,400, as the Postmaster General determines."

Clerks in
outside post
offices
brought
under Act.

12. When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office not under *The Civil Service Act* is to be brought under the said Act, any clerk or other employee then employed in such office, and who has been continuously employed for a period of two years immediately preceding the date on which the office is brought under the said Act, shall be considered as eligible for appointment under this Act, irrespective of age and without having to pass the Civil Service examination, and such clerk or employee may be paid the same salary as he had theretofore received in such office; provided that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in the Civil Service to which he is appointed.

Date when
increases take
effect.

13. The salaries and increases provided by sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this Act shall be payable as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

1908, c. 15,
new s. 4.

14. Subsection 1 of section 4 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Inside
service.

"4. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, sections 28 to 37, both inclusive, and sections 39 and 40 of this Act apply only to the Inside Service."

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15. Subsection 5 of section 18 of the said Act is amended by S. 18
inserting the word "fiscal" before the word "year" in the last amended.
line thereof, and by adding thereto the following subsection:— Fiscal year

"6. The Commission may select for any office or employment Selections to
any person who is a successful competitor for a higher office or fill vacancies
employment; provided that no such selection shall be made to
the prejudice of any person on the list of successful competitors
for such lower office or employment."

16. Section 21 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto S. 21
the following subsection:— amended.

"2. No appointment shall be made under this section to the Third
Third Division." division

17. Section 22 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto S. 22
the following:— amended.

"Provided that no qualification as to age shall be required in No age limit
the case of appointment to the position of messenger." for
messengers.

18. The said section 22 is further amended by adding thereto S. 22
the following subsection:— amended.

"2. Any person who has satisfied the Commission in the Temporary
respects aforesaid may be appointed or employed temporarily messengers,
in any of the said positions." etc.

19. Subsection 3 of section 23 of the said Act is repealed and S. 23
the following is substituted therefor:— amended.

"3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more Temporary
than six months in any fiscal year." clerks.

20. Section 31 of the said Act is repealed and the following New s. 31.
is substituted therefor:—

"**31.** The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum Salaries of
salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully temporary
competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk em- clerks.
ployed under section 23 of this Act may be the minimum salary
authorized for subdivision B of the Third Division, or the mini-
mum salary authorized for subdivision B of the Second Divi-
sion, having regard to the duties required of him, subject in
either case to be increased as authorized by section 33 of this
Act."

21. Section 38 of the said Act is repealed and the following New s. 33.
is substituted therefor:—

"**38.** In the absence of special authority of Parliament no No additional
payment additional to the salary authorized by law shall be payment to
made to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee perman- permanent
ently employed in the Civil Service in respect of any service officers for
hereafter to be rendered by him, whether in the discharge of any service
his ordinary duties of office or of any other duties which may
be imposed upon him, or which he may undertake or volunteer
to

Proviso as to
annual
salaries from
several
departments
to officers in
Outside
Service.

to discharge or otherwise perform; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*," or words to the like effect, shall be deemed to authorize such a payment: Provided, however, that nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the payment to any officer, clerk or employee in the Outside Service of a separate annual salary from each of two or more departments or distinct branches of the public service in respect of separate duties performed in the Outside Service for each of such departments or branches respectively, if one of such salaries is not sufficient to compensate him for his whole time, and if the aggregate salaries do not exceed reasonable compensation for the discharge of all the duties so performed; and provided further that nothing in this section shall affect the operation of section 46 of this Act."

APPENDIX E.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1912.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 9 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, 1908, c. 15 chapter 15 of the statutes of 1908, is repealed and the amended.
following is substituted therefor:—

“9. There shall be a Commission, to be called the Civil Service Commission, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. Civil Service Commission

“2. The Governor in Council may appoint one of the members of the Commission to be its chairman. Chairman

“3. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, the rank, standing and salary of each commissioner shall be those of a deputy head of a department; and each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.” Status of commissioners.

2. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council. Commencement of Act.

APPENDIX F.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1912.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. *The Civil Service Act*, chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section 39:—

R.S., c. 16.
Sections
added.

“**39A.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person who has served seven years as a chief clerk in the outside service of the Customs, may be appointed a senior chief clerk in such service, subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department.

Promotion of
chief clerk
in outside
service.

“**39B.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person who has served over three years as a clerk in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed a senior clerk in such service, subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department.”

Promotion of
clerk in
outside
service.

2. That part of Schedule B to the said Act which relates to Customs, and section 8 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910, are repealed, and the following is substituted for the said part of the said Schedule B, and such repeal and substitution shall take effect from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve:—

Sch. B.,
Customs,
amended.

1910, c. 8,
amended.

“CUSTOMS.

“CUSTOMS.

“*Higher Classes.*

Salaries of Customs officials.		Salary per	
		annum, from	
	“Collectors.....	\$	300 to \$4,500
	“Chief inspector.....		3,200 to 4,000
	“Inspectors of ports.....		2,000 to 3,000
	“Assistant inspectors.....		1,600 to 2,000
	“Chief clerks.....		1,200 to 2,200
	“Senior chief clerks.....		2,200 to 2,800
	“Surveyors.....		1,200 to 2,800
	“Assistant surveyors (comprising tide sur- veyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers).....		1,200 to 1,600

“*Technical Officers.*

“Dominion appraisers.....	2,200 to 2,600
“Appraisers.....	1,200 to 2,200
“Assistant appraisers.....	900 to 1,600
“Gaugers.....	900 to 1,600

“*Other Classes.*

“Senior clerks.....	1,200 to 1,600
“Clerks and landing waiters.....	400 to 1,200
“Examining officers (including preventive officers whose duties are not chiefly clerical, and lockers).....	100 to 1,000
“Packers and messengers.....	400 to 800”

APPENDIX G.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1912.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section 23:—

“**23A.** When, after a general election, extra assistance is required in connection with the audit and payment of fees and expenses payable under *The Dominion Elections Act*, the Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, based on the report in writing of the Auditor General that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks as are required for such purposes.”

1908, c. 15.
Section
added.

Temporary
election
clerks in
office of
Auditor
General.

“**2.** Every such clerk shall, however, before appointment obtain a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.”

Certificate
of qualifi-
cation.

“**3.** No such temporary clerk shall be employed for a period exceeding two years.”

Time limited

2. This Act shall be held to have come into force on the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

Commence-
ment of Act.

OTTAWA: Printed by CHARLES HENRY PARMELEE, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

APPENDIX H.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1912.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 11 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910, amending Schedule B of *The Civil Service Act*, chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by striking out the fourth and fifth lines of the said section 11 and substituting therefor the following:—

R.S., c. 16,
Sch. B, and
1910, c. 8,
amended.

“Class 1. When postage collections exceed \$1,000,000, \$2,800 to \$3,500, with annual increases of \$100.”

Salaries of
assistant
postmasters.

2. The salary of an assistant postmaster, now in Class 1, who was appointed prior to the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, may be increased—

Increases in
certain cases.

- (a) by an amount equal to the difference between the salary he received on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and the salary he would have received on that date if, on appointment, he had been given the minimum salary authorized by section 11 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars; or
- (b) by such lesser amount as the Governor in Council determines.

APPENDIX I.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1912.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. That part of Schedule B to *The Civil Service Act*, chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, which relates to clerks in City Post Offices and the Offices of Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, and section 1 of chapter 6 of the statutes of 1909, are repealed and the following is substituted for the said part of Schedule B, and such repeal and substitution shall take effect and become operative as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve:—

R.S., c. 16,
Sch. B
amended.

1909, c. 6.

“Clerks in City Post Offices, in Offices of Post Office Inspectors, in Offices of Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Office.

“CLERKS IN CITY POST OFFICES.

Salaries of
clerks in
city post
offices.

“SALARIES.

“Third class clerks—

Grade B, on appointment, \$500, with annual increases of \$100 to \$800.

Third class
clerks.

Grade A, on appointment, \$800, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,000.

“Second

- Second class clerks. "Second class clerks—
Grade B, on appointment, \$1,000, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,200.
Grade A, on appointment, \$1,200, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,400.
- First class clerks. "First class clerks—
Grade B—
In post offices having a revenue of seventy-five thousand dollars and over—
On appointment, \$1,400, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,600. There shall not be more than one clerk in Grade B for every complete unit of seventy-five permanent employees, employed in any office.
Grade A—
In post offices having a revenue of one hundred thousand dollars and over—
On appointment, \$1,600, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,800. There shall not be more than one clerk in Grade A for every complete unit of one hundred permanent employees, employed in any office.
- Chief clerks. "Chief clerks—
In post offices having a revenue of five hundred thousand dollars and over—
On appointment, \$1,800, with annual increases of \$100 to \$2,200. Such clerks shall have specific duties, and there shall not be more than one chief clerk for every complete unit of two hundred permanent employees, employed in any office.
- Office superintendents. "Office superintendents—
In post offices having a revenue of eight hundred thousand dollars and over—
On appointment, \$1,800, with annual increases of \$100 to \$2,500.
- Statutory increase. "The salary of any superintendent appointed prior to the first day of April nineteen hundred and twelve may be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the salary he is receiving on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twelve, and the salary he would have been receiving on that date had he been given an annual increase of \$100 from the time of appointment, provided the amount does not exceed the maximum of the class, as established by this schedule, or his salary may be increased by such lesser amount as the Governor in Council determines.
- "CLERKS IN OFFICES OF POST OFFICE INSPECTORS, IN OFFICES OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, AND IN THE MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE.
- "SALARIES.
- Salaries of certain post office clerks. "Third class clerks—
Grade B, on appointment, \$500, with annual increases of \$100 to \$800.

Grade

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Grade A, on appointment, \$800, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,000.

“Second class clerks—

Grade B, on appointment, \$1,000, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,200.

Grade A, on appointment, \$1,200, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,400.

“First class clerks—

Grade B, on appointment, \$1,400, with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,600.

Grade A, on appointment, \$1,600 with annual increases of \$50 to \$1,800.

“Any stamper and sorter in a city post office, and any clerk in any of the said offices, who, on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, was in the fourth or junior third class, shall rank as a third class clerk, Grade B, from that date.

Classifica-
tion of
stamper,
sorters and
clerks.

“Any clerk in any of the said offices, who, on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, is—

Classification
of clerks.

(1) in the senior third or junior second class shall rank as a third class clerk, Grade A from that date;

Third class.

(2) in the senior second class, and who has had less than fifteen years' service, temporary and permanent, shall rank as a second class clerk, Grade B, from that date, and if his salary is less than the maximum of Grade B, and he was a senior second class clerk prior to the first day of October, nineteen hundred and nine, it may be raised forthwith to the maximum of the grade;

Senior second
class under 15
years' service.

(3) in the senior second class, and who has had fifteen years' service and over, temporary and permanent, shall rank as a second class clerk, Grade A, from that date, and, if his salary is less than the minimum of Grade A, it shall be raised forthwith to that minimum, and, if he was a senior second class clerk prior to the first day of October, nineteen hundred and nine, it may be raised forthwith to the maximum of the grade;

Senior second
class over 15
years' service.

(4) in the first class, and whose salary is less than \$1,400, shall rank as a first class clerk, Grade B, from that date, and his salary shall be raised forthwith to the minimum of the grade;

First class
under \$1,400.

(5) in the first class, and who is in receipt of a salary of \$1,400 and under \$1,500, shall rank as a first class clerk, Grade B, from that date, and his salary shall be raised forthwith to the maximum of the grade;

First class
between
\$1,400 and
\$1,500.

(6) in the first class, and whose salary is \$1,500 and over, shall rank as a first class clerk, Grade A, and if his salary is less than the minimum of the grade, it shall be raised forthwith to that minimum.

First class
\$1,500 and
over.

“First class clerks, who, on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, are employed in city post offices, shall be clerks in the first class, under this schedule,

First class
clerks in city
post offices.

dule, notwithstanding any limitations as to revenue or number of permanent employees heretofore expressed."

Statutory
increases.

2. Any clerk referred to in that part of Schedule B, as amended by this Act, who has been for a period of one year and upwards in receipt of the maximum salary of his class, as heretofore established, and whose salary is less than the maximum of the grade in which he is placed under this Act, shall be eligible for the increase of salary as provided by the said Schedule B, as amended by this Act, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and, if he has served for any period less than one year at such maximum salary, he shall be eligible for the increase as soon as he has completed one year's service at such maximum salary.

Qualification
of third class
clerks in city
post offices.

3. No person shall be eligible for the position of third class clerk in a city post office unless he has passed either the Civil Service preliminary or the qualifying examination, or is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of a university in Canada, and, except as to persons in the Civil Service at the time this Act comes into force, no third class clerk, who, on appointment, had passed the preliminary examination only, shall be eligible for promotion to a higher class until he passes the qualifying examination, or unless he is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of a university in Canada.

Qualification
of other
third class
clerks.

4. No person shall, hereafter, be eligible for the position of third class clerk in the offices of Post Office Inspectors, Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, or in the Money Order Exchange office unless he has passed the Civil Service preliminary or qualifying examination, or is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of a university in Canada, and no third class clerk shall be eligible for promotion to a higher class until he passes the qualifying examination or unless he is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of a university in Canada.

Temporary
employees.

5. Any person may be employed temporarily in a city post office, in the office of a Post Office Inspector, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Office, who has not passed the Civil Service examination for the outside service, for a period of not more than one year, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year.

Temporary
employees.

6. Temporary helpers may, hereafter, be employed in any branch of the outside service of the Post Office Department, when necessary, irrespective of age and who have not passed the Civil Service examination, at a per diem allowance

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ance to be fixed by the Postmaster General, but not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents a day, but no temporary helper shall be employed for more than six months in any one calendar year.

7. Section 4 of chapter 30 of the statutes of 1909 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 1909, c. 30, new s. 4.

“4. No person over thirty-six years of age, other than those at present temporarily in the post office service, shall be eligible for appointment as a third class clerk in a city post office, or as letter carrier.” Elizibility for appointment.

8. Any person employed temporarily in the outside service of the Post Office Department at the time this Act comes into force may, if his services have been satisfactory and if recommended by the head of the office in which he is employed, be appointed to the permanent staff at a salary not exceeding the amount he is then receiving, irrespective of age, and notwithstanding the fact that he has not passed the Civil Service examination, but he shall not be eligible for a higher salary than the maximum of the class in which he may be placed under this Act until he passes the said examination. Appointment of temporary employees to permanent staff.

9. Schedule B to *The Civil Service Act* is further amended by adding after the words “Railway Mail Clerks” in the first line of the paragraph which relates to mileage allowance for railway mail clerks, the words “and other post office employees when employed as sorters in the postal cars.” R.S., c. 16, Sch. B amended. Sorters in mail cars.

10. That part of the said schedule which relates to Post Office Inspectors, Assistant Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, as the said part is enacted by section 10 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:— Sch. B amended. 1910, c. 8.

“The salary of an Inspector, Assistant Inspector, or Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who was appointed prior to the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, may be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the salary he is receiving on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and the salary he would have been receiving on that date had he, on appointment, been given the minimum salary as established by section 10 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars, or his salary may be increased by such lesser amount as the Governor in Council determines.” Salaries of inspector, assistant inspector or superintendent.

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1910, c. 8, s.
10 amended.

11. Section 10 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910 is amended by striking out the second and third paragraphs under the heading "*Post Office Inspectors, Assistant Post Office Inspectors, and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service,*" and substituting therefor the following:—

Salary of
assistant
post office
inspector.

"The salary of an assistant post office inspector, on appointment, shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any assistant post office inspector is at present less than one thousand eight hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

Salary of
superinten-
dent, rail-
way mail
service.

"The salary of a superintendent of the railway mail service, on appointment, shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars, with annual increases of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any such superintendent is at present less than one thousand eight hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum."

OTTAWA: Printed by CHARLES HENRY PARMELEE, Law Printer to the King's
most Excellent Majesty.

APPENDIX J.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1912.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 39 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, 1908, c. 15 chapter 15 of the statutes of 1908, is repealed and the amended. following is substituted therefor:—

“**39.** Any person chosen by a Minister to be his private New s. 39. secretary may, without examination and irrespective of age, be appointed a clerk, for a period not exceeding one Private Secretaries. year, in subdivision B of the first division or in subdivision A or subdivision B of the second division, and shall be paid a salary not exceeding the maximum salary of the subdivision to which he is appointed, and after one year's service as such secretary he shall be deemed to be permanently appointed to the Inside Service at the salary which he is then receiving as such clerk and with rank in such subdivision.”

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force Commence- on the tenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred ment of Act. and eleven.

APPENDIX K.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1912.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Governor in Council may establish at Ottawa a branch of the Post Office Department to be known as the “Rural Mail Delivery Branch.” Rural mail delivery branch.

2. The said branch shall consist of (a) a superintendent and such other employees as are required, all of whom shall be in the Inside Service; and (b) the post office inspectors and their staffs, all of whom shall be in the Outside Service. Constitution of branch.

3. The Postmaster General may also employ such other persons as are required who, by reason of special skill or intimate knowledge of the district, may be of service in facilitating the progress of laying out the routes and other work incidental to the rural mail delivery service. Such persons shall, out of the appropriation provided by Parliament for the said service, be paid such amounts as are determined by the Postmaster General. Temporary employees.

2. The Governor in Council may, from the Post Office service, appoint two clerks to be known as “case examiners.” Case examiners. Such clerks shall be attached to the staff of such post office inspector or inspectors as the Postmaster General determines. The salary of such clerks on appointment shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand two hundred dollars.

APPENDIX L.

REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WITH REFERENCE TO ENTRANCE TO THE SERVICE AND PROMOTION IN THE SERVICE.

(Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd day of February, 1911.)

In accordance with section 10, clause 2 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, requiring that the duties of the Civil Service Commission 'shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission, and approved by the Governor in Council,' the following regulations have been prepared by the Commission:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO THE INSIDE SERVICE.

1. In order to comply with section 13 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, which states that 'except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the Inside Service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council,' the Commission will provide for general competitive examinations for entrance to the following divisions and subdivisions of the Inside Service:—

(a) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Third Division.

(b) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Second Division.

2. In accordance with section 15 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the number of competitors to be selected, for appointment to the Service, from those taking the examinations for the above divisions, shall be computed by the Commission on the basis of the reports from the several departments as to their probable requirements for the ensuing six months.

3. The general competitive examinations shall be held twice a year, in the months of May and November. Forms on which applications for these examinations shall be made will be provided by the Commission, and may be had on application to the Secretary of the Commission. Where not less than three candidates make application to take an examination at the same place, general competitive examinations shall be held at the following places: Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria. Examinations may also be held at such other places as may be selected by the Commission for the convenience of candidates applying for examination.

(2) Where competitive examinations are required involving technical or scientific subjects and necessitating the use of scientific apparatus, it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations at each of the above places, but the Commission shall, as far as possible, arrange for at least one place in each province where such examination may be taken.

4. Any examination may be taken in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate.

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5. A general examination for messengers, porters, sorters and packers shall be held annually in the month of May, at the same places as the general examinations for the Third and Second Divisions, and shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard: Writing, spelling and the first four rules of arithmetic. The minimum percentage of qualification shall be fifty per cent on each subject and sixty per cent on the whole examination.

6. Where messengers, porters, sorters and packers require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the Service.

7. The general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Third Division shall include the following subjects: Writing and copying manuscripts, spelling, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, typewriting. The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred, except in the subjects of writing and copying manuscripts, for each of which the maximum number shall be fifty marks. No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in the Third Division who secures less than fifty per cent of the marks assigned to the subjects of spelling, composition and arithmetic and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination. The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the above subjects.

8. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. Where candidates obtain over sixty per cent of the marks assigned to either or both of these subjects, the marks above sixty per cent may be added to the total of the marks obtained on the compulsory subjects in determining the relative standing of the candidates in the general examination.

9. Persons employed in the Civil Service, in the Third Division, may take the competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division under the following regulations:—

(1) Such persons must have passed the Third Division Examination at least one year before competing in such examination; also their records in the reports to be furnished under the Civil Service Amendment Act must be good.

(2) In case of failure in such examination any person so failing shall not compete again within a year.

(3) Persons so failing may, if their records for conduct continue good, present themselves for examination a third time, but in case of failing a third time they shall not again be allowed to take the said examination.

10. To insure the availability of a sufficient number of competent typewriters and stenographers, the Commission may appoint a special competitive examination for typewriters and stenographers, for Subdivision B of the Third Division, which shall include the following subjects:—Typewriting, stenography, writing and copying manuscripts, spelling and composition. Successful candidates must obtain at least fifty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject, and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination.

(2) Where a sufficient number of typewriters and stenographers are not available among those who have taken the full examination for Subdivision B of the Third Division, the requirements of the departments may be supplied by appointing, in order of merit, those who have taken the special examination for typewriters and stenographers.

(3) No one appointed as the result of such special examination shall be considered as eligible for promotion to Subdivision A of the Third Division who has not subsequently qualified in the additional subjects of arithmetic, history and geography, as required for the regular examination for entrance to the Third Division.

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11. Where candidates for employment as temporary clerks require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

12. Candidates for the general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Second Division shall take all the subjects in group A of the following list, and any five in group B :—

A.—Writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic.

B.—Algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, geology (including mineralogy), biology (animal and vegetable), French (for those taking the general examination in English), English (for those taking the general examination in French), Latin, German, history (modern), political science, economics, geography (general, physical and commercial), philosophy (scholastic or general), law (English or civil).

(2) The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred except in the subject of writing, for which the maximum number shall be fifty marks.

(3) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures less than forty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject in group A, and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group.

(4) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject in group B, and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the five subjects selected.

(5) The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the subjects selected from the above groups. In order that due regard may be had to the different educational systems in Canada, a curriculum shall be prepared by the Commission showing, with as much detail as possible, the ground to be covered under each of the subjects in the above groups A and B. A copy of this curriculum shall be supplied to any person on making application to the Secretary of the Commission.

13. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, any or all of the subjects of typewriting, stenography, and book-keeping. Where candidates obtain over sixty per cent of the marks assigned to any one or more of these subjects, the marks above sixty per cent may be added to the total of the marks obtained on the whole examination in determining the relative standing of the candidates.

14. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Third Division requiring special qualifications not covered by the general examination for that division, or for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Second Division requiring special qualifications in technical or scientific subjects, a special competitive examination may be provided by the Commission, instead of the general competitive examinations for either of these subdivisions. The subjects for such special examination shall be arranged between the Commission and the deputy head of such department.

15. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a position above that of Subdivision B of the Second Division, which requires to be filled by appointment from without the Service, the Commission shall, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, provide a special competitive examination or test, which may or may not involve written answers to questions, but which shall be of such a nature as to secure a person well qualified for the position to be so filled. In determining the qualifications of candidates for such positions, the examination or test shall have special reference to executive ability and tact, such special or professional training

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as may be required, and a successful experience in duties similar to those pertaining to the position to be filled.

16. Where the appointment is one which is to be made under section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act inasmuch as the person to be appointed requires to obtain from the Commission a certificate that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, the Commission, with the consent and co-operation of the head and deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, may arrange a form of examination or test, by which to determine whether the person is qualified. On satisfying the Commission that he is duly qualified, such person will receive the certificate of the Commission.

17. When the selection is made by the head and deputy head of the department without reference to the Commission, the Commission may make such inquiries and appoint such an examination or test to determine the qualifications of the person so nominated, as it may deem necessary for an intelligent and responsible discharge of its duties.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INSIDE SERVICE.

18. A candidate who is recommended by the head of a department for promotion, other than from the Third to the Second Division, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, must satisfy the Commission of his ability to perform the duties of the position to which he is to be promoted. For this purpose the Commission, if it considers an examination necessary, may, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to take place, prescribe a promotion examination, having regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled.

19. Where there are two or more persons in the employment of a department who are eligible for promotion to any vacant position, the Commission may, at the request of the head of the department, provide a competitive promotion examination limited to those who are declared eligible for promotion. Such an examination shall have regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled. Upon the results of this examination, if satisfactory, the Commission shall issue the required certificate of qualification.

20. Candidates who, under subsection 2 of section 26 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, are nominated by the head of a department for promotion from the Third to the Second Division must, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, satisfy the Commission that they are entitled to enter the Second Division. To this end, the Commission, after consultation with the head or deputy head of the department in which the promotion is proposed, shall prescribe a non-competitive promotion examination which, while having special reference to the requirements of the positions to be filled, shall nevertheless insure a qualification substantially equivalent to that required in the open competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division. Such non-competitive promotion examination shall include all of the subjects in group A under regulation 12, any three of the subjects in group B under regulation 12, and two papers on the work of the department in which the candidate for promotion is engaged. The minimum percentages required for passing on the subjects included in group A shall be not less than forty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group. The minimum percentages required for passing on the subjects selected from group B shall be not less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the three subjects, also candidates must obtain at least fifty per cent on each of the papers on the work of the departments in which they are engaged. In the case of a candidate who does not obtain the minimum of forty per cent, assigned to the three sub-

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jects selected from group B, but who obtains an excess of marks above the minimum percentage required on each of the papers on the work of the department, such excess shall be added to the marks obtained by him on the subjects selected from group B for the purpose of estimating his percentage on the whole group.

21. All general competitive examinations for entrance to the Service shall be advertised in the 'Canada Gazette' at least four weeks before the examinations are to take place. Special competitive examinations shall be advertised in the 'Canada Gazette' at least two weeks before the examinations are to take place. Such advertisements shall state the number of positions to be competed for, the conditions to be complied with by the competitors, the subjects to be covered by any special examinations, and the places at which the examinations may be held.

22. Within one month after the publication of the results of a Civil Service examination any candidate who considers that his answer papers have not been correctly valued may make application to the Commission to have his papers re-read. Such application must be accompanied by a fee of \$3 in the case of Third Division or lower examinations, or \$5 in the case of Second Division or higher examinations. In cases where the appeal is sustained the fee will be returned.

(2) The answer papers of all candidates at any Civil Service examination, after being valued by the examiners, shall be retained by the Commission for a period of six months from the date of publishing the results, and at the end of that period they shall be destroyed.

23. Every successful candidate, before receiving a permanent appointment to the Inside Service, must furnish the Commission with a certificate of good health, which shall be filled out on standard forms to be furnished by the Commission.

(2) There shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council in each place where an examination is held one or more medical examiners, from whom such certificates shall be obtained.

(3) The fees for the health certificate shall be:—For messengers, porters, sorters, packers, and for temporary clerks, two dollars (\$2); for clerks of the Third Division, three dollars (\$3); for clerks of the First and Second Divisions, five dollars (\$5).

24. Every successful candidate, before receiving an appointment to the Inside Service, must furnish the Commission with references to at least three reputable persons who may be able to give adequate information as to the candidate's character and habits.

25. The following shall be the schedule of fees to be paid by the candidates at the several examinations held under the direction of the Commission:—

Examinations for lower grade positions, a fee of.. . . .	\$2 00
Examinations for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division, a fee of.. . . .	4 00
Examinations for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division, a fee of.. . . .	8 00
Extra examinations which may be authorized from time to time for positions requiring special qualifications, a fee of.. . . .	8 00

Promotion examinations:—

In the Third Division.. . . .	2 00
To the Second Division.. . . .	3 00
In the Second Division.. . . .	4 00
For higher divisions.. . . .	5 00

(2) No fee shall be required for the privilege of taking optional subjects.

(3) The fees for the regular Third and Second Division examinations, for lower grade examinations, and for any special examinations, shall be payable by the candidates when making application for examination. Should any candidate, after making

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application and paying the required fee, be unable to write on the examination, one-half the fee may be returned.

26. Copies of the reports of the 'conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the First Division' which, in accordance with section 40 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, are required to be made in each department, shall be furnished to the Commission by the deputy heads of the various departments every three months.

(2) To insure uniformity these reports shall be made out on forms prepared by the Commission which may be procured by the departments upon requisition to the Government Stationery Office.

27. The Secretary of the Treasury Board shall notify the Commission of all changes which take place in the organization of the offices in the several departments in the Inside Service, whether these changes result from the creation of new offices, the division or combination of existing offices, or the abolition of offices; also of all changes in the personnel of the officers holding respective offices in the several departments in the Inside Service, whether these changes result from original appointment, promotion, transfer, death, resignation or dismissal.

28. The Commission shall select examiners duly qualified to prepare the necessary examination papers and to value the answers of the candidates, in connection with the general and special examinations provided for in the Civil Service Acts and in these regulations.

(2) Each of the examination papers for the First and Second Divisions of the Inside Service shall be prepared and the answers valued by two examiners.

(3) In the case of promotion examinations, and of special or technical examinations for the First and Second Divisions, as far as possible one of the two examiners shall be selected from within the department in which the appointment is to be made, and the other from without.

29. Examiners for the Inside Service shall be paid in accordance with the following scale of fees:—

To each examiner for setting a paper for the general competitive examinations for the First and Second Divisions.. . . .	\$15 00
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Where the examination is one of a special or technical character for the First or Second Division of the Inside Service, and where not more than five candidates are taking the same examination, each examiner shall be allowed \$20.00 for setting the paper and valuing the answers.

To each examiner for setting a paper for the Third Division examinations.. . . .	10 00
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To each examiner for setting a paper for the lower grade examinations.. . . .	5 00
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To each presiding examiner at the various centres where the examinations are held:—

Per day.. . . .	10 00
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Per half day.. . . .	5 00
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Where the number of candidates at any centre exceeds twenty-five, an assistant examiner may be appointed for such additional number up to twenty-five, and other additional assistants may be appointed in like proportion, where the number of candidates exceeds fifty.

To each assistant to the presiding examiner:—

Per day.. . . .	5 00
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Per half day.. . . .	3 00
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For valuing the answers in the case of the general competitive examinations, the compensation shall be as follows:—

For each paper in the examination for the First or Second Divisions..	0 50
For each paper in the examinations for the Third Division.	0 20
For each paper in the examinations for the lower grades..	0 10

OUTSIDE SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations prescribed by the Civil Service Act for the Outside Division of the Civil Service shall be held semi-annually at the same time and places as the examinations for the Inside Division of the Civil Service, and shall be conducted in like manner and governed in all respects by the rules and regulations prescribed for the examinations for the Inside Service, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

(1) The Preliminary Examination shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard: Writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The maximum number of marks in each subject shall be one hundred. The minimum percentage for qualification shall be forty per cent in each subject and fifty per cent on the whole examination.

(2) The Qualifying Examination shall include the following subjects: Writing, and copying manuscripts, spelling (including dictation), arithmetic, geography, history and composition. The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred, except in the subjects of writing and copying manuscripts, for each of which the maximum number shall be fifty marks. The minimum percentage for qualification shall be forty per cent in each subject and fifty per cent on the whole examination. The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the above subjects.

(3) Candidates in the Qualifying Examination who fail in one subject only, but who make the required aggregate of fifty per cent, or three hundred marks, may come up for the subject in which they failed at the next examination, but not afterwards and the marks made in the other subjects at the previous examination will be allowed them, but candidates failing in more than one subject, or in the aggregate, if they come up for examination again, must take all the subjects.

(4) Every successful candidate at the Preliminary or Qualifying Examination will receive a certificate from the Commission.

PART III
TABLES

TABLE No. 1.—Examinations held by the Commission from September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912—*Continued.*

Examination Number.	Nature of Examination.	Department.	Date.	Number of vacancies.	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.
171	Lower grade position.	Public Works.	1912. Mar. 15.	1	1	Arthur Lorrain, St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, Que.
172	"	Post Office.	" 15.	1	1	None.
173	"	Agriculture	" 20.	1	1	"
174	"	Post Office	" 22.	1	1	"
175	"	"	" 23.	1	1	Robea Matton, Ottawa, Ont.
176	"	"	" 26.	1	1	Alice Brassard, "
177	"	Interior.	" 26.	1	1	None.
178	"	Post Office.	Mar. 26.	1	1	"
179	"	Railways & Canals.	" 26.	1	1	"
180	Hansard Reporters	House of Commons.	" 27.	3	10	C. S. Blue, Ottawa, Ont. E. C. Young, Ottawa, Ont. F. W. S. Galbraith, Portage la Prairie, Man. Venance Dumoulin, Ottawa, Ont. Samuel Belanger, Ottawa, Ont. L. E. Hull, Ottawa, Ont. Gertrude Lyon, Ottawa, Ont. None.
181	Lower grade position	Agriculture	" 29.	1	1	Miss M. A. Cole, Ottawa, Ont.
182	"	Post Office.	" 29.	1	1	Mrs. M. S. Kirk, "
183	"	Agriculture	" 29.	1	1	P. H. Rogers, "
184	"	Post Office	" 29.	1	1	Phil. Wright, "
185	"	Marine & Fisheries.	" 29.	1	1	Helene Dostaler, "
186	"	Post Office.	April 4.	1	1	Juliette Dubé, "
187	"	"	" 4.	1	1	None.
188	Lower grade positions.	"	" 4.	2	2	Henri Bourdon, Ottawa, Ont. Vivien Lalonde, "
189	Lower grade position	Interior.	" 4.	1	1	Eugene Delage, Montreal, Que.
190	"	"	" 4.	1	1	None.
191	"	"	" 4.	1	1	Ruth Campbell, Ottawa, Ont.
192	"	Interior.	" 12.	1	1	James Wales, "
193	"	Post Office.	" 12.	1	1	Win. Hallett, "
194	"	Public Works.	" 17.	1	1	See page 82.
195	"	Agriculture	May 6.	1	1	" 86.
196	"	Post Office.	" 6.	1	1	" 87.
197	"	Marine & Fisheries.	" 8.	1	1	" 88.
198	"	Governor General's Office.	" 17.	1	1	" 88.
199	Preliminary.	Outside Service.	" 14.	1	439	" 88.
200	Qualifying	"	" 15.	270	270	" 86.
201	Lower grade positions.	Inside Service.	" 14.	47	47	" 87.
202	Positions in the Third Division	"	" 15.	239	239	" 88.
203	Positions in the Second Division	"	" 13.	115	90	" 88.

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TABLE No. 2.—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL
AND SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1911. (No. 148.)
At Victoria, B.C.

Fish, George E.
Fish, Joseph R.
Hawkes, Lionel F.

Humber, Harold G.
Low, Alexander.

At Vancouver, B.C.

McDonald, Jessie.

Thompson, Francis.

At Nelson, B.C.

O'Neill, Edward F.

At Edmonton, Alta.

Dewar, Earl L.

At Calgary, Alta.

Black, Alfred H.

At Regina, Sask.

Bannerman, John.
Delafosse, Francis C.

White, George F.

At Winnipeg, Man.

Beaubien, Joseph E.
Black, George.
Clyne, David.
Crough, John E.
Darby, Thomas W.
Davies, Benjamin.
Findlay, Hugh G.
Harrison, Claude W.
Hopkinson, James.
Horne, James.
Hughes, Hugh W.
Hutchins, E. J.
Jardine, A.
Johnson, Alfred D.
Kent, Robert.

Macleam, Alex.
Macphie, John S.
Mickie, D. L.
Morford, Charles.
Morrison, James.
Morrison, William W.
Murray, James.
Smith, William.
Stewart, Donald.
Streight, H. N.
Stuart, Edward C.
Thompson, L.
Thomson, William A.
Wagg, George H.
Whitlock, Ernest E.

At London, Ont.

Acres, Harold S.

At Hamilton, Ont.

Battram, Ernest A.
Bell, William W.
Campaigne, Fred. S.

Dunnam, W. J.
Himmen, Jacob J.
Kelly, T. E.

At Toronto, Ont.

Barclay, James.
Behenna, Richard A.
Brennan, George E.
Cominsky, Harry.
Copeland, James.
Deasy, James C.
Elzy, Victor.
Finnigan, Edward.
Hanlan, Edward.
Hernon, Andrew J.
Howard, W. T.
Hull, Richard.
Hynes, Frederick.
Kelly, William J.

Kingscote, Charles H.
Lee, Frederick J.
Millen, John P.
Miller, William
Nicholson, F. H.
Perry, V. R.
Pettinger, William E.
Ratcliff, Thomas H.
Ross, Wallace G.
Rowe, George
Shortt, James P.
Stiff, Ernest A.
Wallace, Arch. S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Ottawa, Ont.

Boucher, John C.
 Fair, Fred. A.
 Gilbert, Honore.
 Hibbard, Ethel E.
 Holstead, Horace.
 Johnson, George.
 Lacourse, Godfrey.

McLean, Lola.
 O'Grady, W. J.
 Pilote, Albert.
 Rice, Joseph S.
 Smith, George R.
 Traveller, Miss A. M.
 Wilson, Byron.

At Montreal, Que.

Bates, Florence G.
 Beauchemin, Georges.
 Beaudoin, Joseph.
 Beauregard, Rene.
 Bibeau, Jeffrey.
 Caron, Arthur.
 Cote, Ludovic.
 Delsemme, Alph.
 Dupuis, Marie R.
 Gaboury, J. A.
 Gagnon, Hermas.
 Gauthier, Edouard.

Joncas, Isidore.
 Lariviere, Ernestine.
 Levasseur, Pierre.
 Olivier, Joseph D.
 Plourde, Timothee.
 Poissant, Romeus.
 Robert, J. Antonio
 Robson, Mark.
 Ross, J. A. G.
 Salois, Edmond.
 Taillefer, G. E. A.

At Berthier, Que.

Asselin, Lucien.
 Ducharme, Albert.
 L'Heureux, Fortunat.
 Magnan, Charles A.
 Mathieu, Eugene.

Pelletier, Wilfrid.
 Tellier, Albert.
 Tellier, Arthur.
 Lacombe, Albert.

At Sherbrooke, Que.

Gendreau, Joseph.

At Quebec, Que.

Barrie, Louis.
 Caron, Joseph A.
 Couture, Emile.
 Dugas, Joseph C.
 Fitzpatrick, P. B.

Hamelin, Henri.
 Knowles, Charles H.
 Mathurin, J. Ernest.
 Verret, J. T. O.

At St. John, N.B.

Bridge, James L.
 Brown, W. L.
 Cronk, Florence M.
 Dunlop, Wesley C.
 Elliott, George L.

Graham, John W.
 Hetherington, George.
 Levine, Abraham L.
 McHaig, Frederick N.

At Halifax, N.S.

Boutilier, Robert W.
 Carroll, William M.
 Davis, John A.
 Findlay, David M.
 Lawrence, Archibald.

Melvin, Ernest W.
 Meyer, F. W.
 Pearce, Robie.
 Pettipas, Charles A.
 Winters, Harold B.

(b) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service. November. 1911. (No. 149.)

At Victoria, B.C.

Crawford, William J.

At Vancouver, B.C.

Devlin, Harry F.

Thompson, Francis.

At Edmonton, Alta.

Gronow, Arthur G.
 Lawrence, Charles A.

Parker, Harry S.

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At Calgary, Alta.

Bate, Sydney C.
 Bonter, Arthur.
 Brown, John.
 Connors, James J.
 Fowler, Edward T.
 Johnston, Harold W.

Kerr, James S.
 Moor, David L.
 Randell, Henry A.
 Sarson, William.
 Scantlebury, C. E.

At Moosejaw, Sask.

Cole, Sadie.
 Macdonald, Harold A.

Riley, Edgar.

At Regina, Sask.

Larner, G. H.

At Brandon, Man.

Paxton, William R.

At Winnipeg, Man.

Gladstone, John T.
 Revill, Harry.

Rutledge, Thomas A.
 Tease, Samuel H.

At Port Arthur, Ont.

Merrix, Albert R.

Servais, Harry J.

At London, Ont.

Acres, William H.

McDonald, Frederick.

At Hamilton, Ont.

Colman, Thomas S.

At Toronto, Ont.

Anderson, Allister.
 Cope, William C.
 Cull, Christopher.
 Gilroy, Robert W.
 Lanphier, Theresa

Palen, Henry.
 Quinn, Arthur.
 Ratney, Moses.
 Richards, Wilmot G.
 Sullivan, Mart.

At Kingston, Ont.

Therrien, George L.

Thompson, William J.

At Ottawa, Ont.

Blanchard, Roy W.
 Brunet, Omer.
 Desjardins, Phileas E.
 Fortier, Henri.

McLean, James A.
 Miller, Robert W.
 Morin, F. A.
 Ranger, Berthe M.

At Montreal, Que.

Beaulac, Adolphe D.
 Chamberland, Philippe.
 Elliott, George C.

Grenier, J. Ernest.
 Laberge, Mary R.

At Quebec, Que.

Gagnon, Adelard.
 Hudon, Eugene E.

Pelletier, Fernande.

At St. John, N.B.

Anderson, Robert E.
 Brown, William L.
 Butland, George P.
 Cleary, Harold M.
 Day, Charles G.

Elliott, George L.
 Kennedy, Margaret M.
 McDade, Elizabeth A.
 McIntyre, James W.
 Simon, Edna G.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Corcoran, Winnifred A.
Lowe, John J.

Monaghan, Joseph R.
Mooney, John D.

At Halifax, N.S.

McKinnon, Harry B.
Meyer, F. W.

Smith, Philip L.

(c) Competitive Examination for Positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division
of the Inside Service, November, 1911. (No. 150.)

(A) Clerks.

In Order of Merit -

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Swetman, Earl C., Ottawa, Ont. | 16. Doyle, Lewis B., Montreal, Que. |
| 2. Gallagher, Nellie M., Ottawa, Ont. | 17. Cavers, Edna E., Harper, Ont. |
| 3. Campbell, Mary, Ottawa, Ont. | 18. Fairbairn, Helena M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Purvis, Leonard, Ottawa, Ont. | 19. Lucas, Harry L., Fort William, Ont. |
| 5. Branigan, Phœbe, Kingston, Ont. | 20. Adams, Frederick, Depot Harbour, Ont. |
| 6. Hamilton, Kate E., Ottawa, Ont. | 21. Gosselin, Romeo, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Robertson, Helen M., Newmarket, Ont. | 22. Hood, Robert S., Yarmouth, N.S. |
| 8. Callaghan, James D., Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 23. Plant, Herbert A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Fyles, Winifred, Hull, Que. | 24. Bradley, Harold M., Quebec, P.Q. |
| 10. Scanlon, Cecilia, Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Donnelly, Bernard, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. McLaren, Carrie, Ottawa, Ont. | 26. McIntyre, Bernard G., Charlottetown, P.E.I. |
| 12. McFarlane, Donald, Toronto, Ont. | 27. Paynter, William J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Macfarlane, Jessie C., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. O'Grady, W. J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Audet, Alma, Victoriaville, P.Q. | 29. MacDonald, John A., Ottawa Ont. |
| 15. Lacombe, Arthur, Ottawa, Ont. | |

(B) Stenographers and Typewriters.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Cheney, Norma L., Ottawa, Ont. | 22. Morrison, Normina, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Stewart, Mary H., Ottawa, Ont. | 23. Anderson, Elizabeth, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Blyth, M. Evelyn, Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Sleeth, Annie, Harbord, Ont. |
| 4. Walker, Margaret, Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Pearson, Estelle, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Richardson, Mattie, Perth, Ont. | 26. Burns, Alma, Hull, P.Q. |
| 6. Plunkett, Florence M., Ottawa, Ont. | 27. Gardner, Charlotte, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Gordon, Jessie T., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Fraser, Bertha, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Moss, Laura, Ottawa, Ont. | 29. Manchester, Mary P., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Beaulieu, Alice, Plessisville, P.Q. | 30. Strachan, Ester F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Carter, Nora R., St. John West, N.B. | 31. Macfarlane, Jessie H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. MacCallum, Malcolm, Ottawa, Ont. | 32. McIntosh, Margaret, Carlton Place, Ont. |
| 12. Milroy, Daisy M., Ottawa, Ont. | 33. Dobier, Muriel F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Hay, Katherine M., Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Cardill, Lena, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Brown, Vyvian, Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Courtney, Helena M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Thoburn, Maud, Ottawa, Ont. | 36. Starrs, Annie, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 16. Tremblay, J. Emile, Ottawa, Ont. | 37. Hibbard, Mildred, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Stuart, Naomi, Ottawa, Ont. | 38. Moore, Eleanor L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Darwin, Evelyn, Toronto, Ont. | 39. Harrod, Isabella, City View, Ont. |
| 19. Harvey, Dorothy, Ottawa, Ont. | 40. Canham, Myrtle B., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 20. Hutchingame, Elizabeth, Ottawa, Ont. | 41. Peterkin, Martha M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. Hayes, Jessie M., Ottawa, Ont. | |

(d) Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second
Division of the Inside Service, November, 1911. (No. 151.)

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. McCallum, Hugh A., Ottawa, Ont. | 12. Summers, Wesley C., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Buchanan, Herbert J., Ottawa, Ont. | 13. Todd, William R., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. McCutcheon, Lewis W., Ottawa, Ont. | 14. Hiney, Ernest N., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Sanders, Edwin F., Ottawa, Ont. | 15. Hartley, Hartley, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Jammes, W. J. Frank, Ottawa, Ont. | 16. Townshend, Herbert O., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Boulanger, Joseph L., Quebec, P.Q. | 17. Barnhart, Walter S., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Potier, Alpheé S., Ottawa, Ont. | 18. Munroe, Harry R., Taymouth, N.B. |
| 8. Circe, Joseph A., Montreal, P.Q. | 19. Varcoe, F. P., Toronto, Ont. |
| 9. Steeves, Clarence E., Surrey, N.B. | 20. Rheame, Charles E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. McGregor, Rob Roy, Ottawa, Ont. | 21. Harmon, Burdette M., Woodstock, N.B. |
| 11. Palmer, Fred. D., Winchester, Ont. | 22. Pratte, Herve, Ottawa, Ont. |
| | 23. Hamelin, Ulric, Ottawa, Ont. |

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 24. Cogswell, Elmer B., Ottawa, Ont. | 30. McKeown, Dalton P., Russell, Ont. |
| 25. Perrin, Wesley E., Toronto, Ont. | 31. Falkner, Thos. S., Havelock, Ont. |
| 26. DesRosiers, Dionne D., Rockland, Ont. | 32. Skuce, John H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 27. Sims, Henry R., Ottawa, Ont. | 33. Learoyd, Douglas R., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 28. Richer, C. Edward, Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Tremblay, Romuald, St. Roch des Aul- |
| 29. Warren, Louis D., Ottawa, Ont. | naies, Que. |

NOTE.—The following female candidates, having passed the examination for the Second Division, while there were no vacancies in that division to which they could be appointed, were eligible for appointment to the Third Division.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bremner, Irene. | 4. Raitt, Helena. |
| 2. Meldrum, Isabel. | 5. McLean, Alice. |
| 3. Loughran, Gertrude. | 6. Young, Mamie. |

(e) Competitive Examination for Cadetships in the Naval Service of Canada, November, 1911. (No. 152.)

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Macarow, Philip D., Ottawa, Ont. | 6. Hibbard, Godfrey M., St. Malachle, P.Q. |
| 2. Taylor, Cuthbert R. H., Weymouth North, N.S. | 7. Moore, Barry De.W., Kentville, N.S. |
| 3. Beech, William J. R., Mt. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C. | 8. Reid, Howard E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Soulsby, Henry W. S., Almonte, Ont. | 9. Edwards, John C. I., Brockville, Ont. |
| 5. Wood, Rupert W., Duncans, B.C. | 10. Lindsay, Donald St. G., Ottawa, Ont. |
| | 11. Critchley, Thomas S., North West Arm, Halifax, N.S. |

(f) Qualifying Examination for Promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service, November, 1911. (No. 153.)

Department of Inland Revenue.

Way, Ernest O.

Department of Insurance.

Moorman, Louise.

Department of the Interior.

Eastman, Ernest R.

McCann, David.

Department of Militia and Defence.

Maple, Harold.

Post Office Department.

Accounts Branch—

O'Connor, Joseph C.

Smith, Shearman.

Money Order Branch—

O'Halloran, W. H.

Secretary's Branch—

Jolliffe, Francis E.

Lorans, Joseph M.

Public Works Department.

Drouin, Joseph A.

(g) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, May, 1912. (No. 199.)
At Vancouver, B.C.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Brown, Alfred. | Keist, James M. |
| Butcher, Alfred. | Kinnear, A. J. |
| Cairns, Harry. | Knapton, Frederick. |
| Clucas, John C. | Matier, Herbert. |
| Crofts, Cecil W. | MacAulay, Angus J. |
| Dixon, Melville F. | McLeod, James A. |
| Doyle, Alfred. | Whittaker, Victor H. |
| Gibbs, Wm. | Willis, Edward V. |
| Hardwicke, R. J. | Wright, Percy. |
| Haworth, T. R. | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Nelson, B.C.

Dexter, Fred. G.
Ferguson, Harold G.

Stanton, James H.

At Edmonton, Alta.

Fursman, William A.
Setter, Neil.

Shera, Arthur E.
Stuermer, Adolph.

At Calgary, Alta.

Bailey, Richard E.
Baker, Charles H.
Ching, Harry.
Christian, George.
Dowd, Leo C.
Goffin, Arthur F.
Green, Charles J.
Martyn, C. D.
Mitchell, James E.

Morrison, Phillip C.
McCamon, Edgar R.
McGinn, William J.
Sibley, Oliver.
Scott, Charles.
Stone, George S.
Tait, Howard A.
Travers, Cyril.

At Saskatoon, Sask.

Bastien, Rene.

Schramm, Rudolph A.

At Moosejaw, Sask.

Crane, Cecil J.
Orchard, F. M.

Pickford, Fred.
Manahan, C. H.

At Regina, Sask.

Cooksey, W. J.
Fraser, Frederick.

Kay, Abner.
Long, Ernest E.

At Brandon, Man.

O'Neail, W. H.
Potts, E. C.

Walker, John C.

At Winnipeg, Man.

Avery, Henry C.
Berry, James W.
Black, Donald W.
Bourke, John P.
Brown, John.
Bullock, Harry.
Clark, Alex. H.
Craddock, B.
Curtis, H. N.
Davis, Humphrey.
Dickson, Arthur E.
Felder, George.
Forbes, Thomas C.
Hammill, Albert H.
Hawirko, John.
Henderson, Robert.
Johnston, Charles.
Kennedy, Robert I.
Laing, Harry.
Lonsdale, Hugh C.
Markham, G. Harold.
Marshall, Jesse.
McCloskey, Stanley.
McCullough, Stanley.

Mitchell, Alex. A.
Neill, Robert C.
Neill, William.
Neilson, John.
Park, Daniel R.
Parker, Sydney E.
Paulson, Albert.
Pickup, William.
Powers, Fred.
Quin, Joseph C.
Risk, F. R. E.
Robinson, H. B.
Rogerson, John W.
Rowland, Frank E.
Slater, Stanley.
Snyder, Roy H.
Spalding, James.
Spicer, Alfred.
Taylor, A. Stewart.
Thomson, C. S.
Thorson, John.
Trute, Adams.
Watson, D. W.
Williamson, George M.

At Windsor, Ont.

Cloutier, Wilfrid.

At London, Ont.

Arnott, Albert.
Dolan, John J.
Dungey, Percival.
Egan, James W.
Egelton, Albert E.
Lanigan, John A.
Long, William P.
McDonald, James.

McKellar, Ellar.
McNevins, D. Angus.
O'Neail, William D.
Pingel, Harold H.
Thompson, Avilie M.
Webster, John R.
Wilson, Fred. C.

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At Hamilton, Ont.

Adams, George A.
 Allaire, Albert A.
 Angle, M. W.
 Brick, John H.
 Broderick, John J.
 Cameron, W. T.
 Devitt, Alvin I.
 Fraser, James S.

Graham, Newton D.
 Haskett, Kenneth.
 Henderson, W. M.
 Lloyd, Howard J.
 McFarland, Arthur L.
 McPhail, Silas F.
 Taylor, Edwin B.
 Wilshire, Thomas H.

At Toronto, Ont.

Alderson, Albert C.
 Appleton, Charles.
 Asmus, William H.
 Aubin, W. Lyle.
 Beaton, Sarah G.
 Belford, Sidney.
 Bishop, George F.
 Black, Herbert J.
 Boyd, Thomas W.
 Brooks, Wellington R.
 Brown, Ernest W.
 Connolly, Edgar A.
 Church, Harry B.
 Cunningham, Andrew.
 Davis, Henry.
 Davis, Mabel A.
 Devitt, Thomas C.
 Dibble, Harry.
 Drury, F. Hazel.
 Ellis, Arthur W.
 Ennis, Robert D.
 Fallowdown, William A.
 Fawcett, William H.
 Francis, John T.
 Frond, Nelson W.
 Fyfe, Charles.
 Garfunkel, David S.
 Gorbell, Truman.
 Grainger, Walter.
 Hanbidge, Ernle F.
 Haycock, William J.
 Hazelton, Gladys B.
 Hughes, Henry J.

Humphreys, W. G.
 Jones, Charles F.
 Jones, Garnet A.
 Kaiser, Gordon S.
 Ketcheson, William.
 Knowlton, Cecil H.
 Knowlton, William.
 Lindsay, Stewart J.
 Little, John.
 Maples, Fred. H.
 Marrs, John E.
 Maloney, Alfred.
 McKerry, Joseph.
 McPherson, Donald.
 Newton, John E.
 O'Grady, Martin E.
 Pooler, Walter.
 Pope, James.
 Portch, Alfred.
 Roberts, Wesley.
 Shea, Thomas.
 Sinclair, Leon.
 Sloan, James.
 Smith, R. J.
 Sproule, Ernest.
 Thompson, Joshua.
 Thornton, Harry.
 Tugendhaft, H.
 Twaddle, William.
 Wakelin, Charles.
 Westervelt, Thomas.
 Young, Allan.

McEachern, Thomas.

*At Lindsay, Ont.**At Peterborough, Ont.*

Overend, Arthur A.

At Kingston, Ont.

Doody, Matthew.
 Moore, Charles.

McCormick, D. A.

At Ottawa, Ont.

Babcock, Clarence.
 Bastien, R. J.
 Cauley, F. L.
 Clancy, Clare.
 Courtenay, R. G.
 Cousineau, Oscar.
 Dubois, Louise.
 Dudley, Reginald.
 Edwards, Ledmen.
 Ethier, Joseph P.

Godbout, L. G.
 Hurtubise, Joseph.
 Johnston, R. A.
 Mallette, Robert.
 McDonell, Alex. A.
 McLean, Percy.
 O'Donnell, Lillian.
 O'Neil, Thomas.
 Ouellette, Joseph.
 Pitre, Hormisdas.

At Montreal, Que.

Archambault, Urgel.
 Bastien, J. E.
 Beaulac, Louis Ph.
 Bédard, Louis.
 Bélanger, Samuel.
 Belcourt, Joseph.
 Bourk, Hermine.

Brisson, Pierre.
 Brodeur, Lucien.
 Buies, Arthur.
 Burns, Martin.
 Caron, Alphée.
 Clarke, Patrick.
 Clauzel, Eugénie.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Costello, Henry.
de la Villarmois, Hubert.
Desroches, Léon.
Drury, James.
Dufresne, Emile.
Garceau, Charles.
Gareau, Anselme.
Giguere, Lorenzo.
Goyer, Marguerite.
Hoolahan, George.
Labonte, Louis.
Letellier, Joseph.
Little, R. S.
Martin, Lionel.
Mathieu, P.

McDonald, Arthur.
McKeown, John.
Ouellette, Arthur.
Pauzé, Joseph.
Quinson, Paul.
Reid, Hale.
Riopelle, Alex.
St. Amand, Charles.
Talbot, Armand.
Trudeau, Eugène.
Trudeau, Louis.
Vermes, William.
Vézina, Louis Ph.
Villard, Hector.
Walsh, James.

At Quebec, Que.

Allard, Ernest.
Beaudet, Lucien.
Beaulieu, Joseph.
Boulanger, Joseph.
Cloutier, Hermann.
Daigneault, Alex.
Dion, Omer.
Doyle, John J.
Drolet, Joseph.
Drolet, Rosa A.
Dumas, Joseph.
Dumas, O.
Dumontier, P. A.
Giroux, Charles.

Giroux, J. P. C.
Guimont, J. A.
Mercier, E. R.
Morency, Elzebert.
Morissette, Georges.
MacDermott, John P.
Paradis, George.
Pare, J. A. Ulric.
Proulx, Joseph.
Proulx, J. Laurent.
Reny, Emile.
St. Antoine, N. Ernest.
Tremblay, V. A.
Veilleux, Pierre.

At Rimouski, Que.

Lamontagne, François-X.
Larue, J. E.

Smith, L. de G.

At St. John, N.B.

Barnes, Harold R.
Belyea, Olive S.
Blizard, Fred. A.
Colwell, Oscar S.
Gale, William.
Higgins, Herbert.
Ingraham, William.
Lane, John P.

Leblanc, O. J. C.
Magee, Harold A.
McLellan, A. Leslie.
McLellan, William.
Rolston, Edwin.
Somers, Guy C.
Winton, Leonard.
Wittrien, Charles.

At Moncton, N.B.

Cyr, Isidore.
Foster, Horace.

Sowerby, R. E.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Arsenault, Théophile.
Kilbride, Leo.
McLellan, Angus.

Nicholson, George.
O'Brien, William.

At Yarmouth, N.S.

Daley, Harry.

At Halifax, N.S.

Chisholm, William.
Cross, Bernard.
Dillon, Daniel.
Fleming, Thomas.
Harris, Harold.
Jackson, Ernest.
Kelly, Howard.
Kiddy, Frederick.

Lovett, Charles.
Mara, Thomas.
MacDonald, Frank.
MacKay, Nelson.
O'Brien, Arthur.
Smith, Roy.
Stoneman, Wilfred.

At Sydney, N.S.

McPherson, Edward.

Totten, William.

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(h) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, May, 1912. (No. 200.)

*At Victoria, B.C.*Billingsley, H. G.
Clements, Roy.

Jones, Robert.

*At Vancouver, B.C.*Adam, Richmond.
Darrach, Don. C.MacEwan, Ira R.
Williams, John R.*At Nelson, B.C.*

Dexter, Fred. G.

Ferguson, J. B.

*At Edmonton, Alta.*Cook, Robert A.
Duke, John W.

Letawsky, John.

*At Calgary, Alta.*Brears, Joseph S.
Caldwell, John A.
Coupland, John.
Davies, Fred. M.
Elliott, E. Warren.
Goffin, Arthur F.
Green, Chas. J.
Leslie, G. W.
Martyn, Chauncey D.Mitchell, James E.
Morrison, Philip C.
MacMillan, S. Robert.
Payton, George W.
Pullar, Glenison J.
Scott, Charles.
Stokes, George J.
Suffel, James R.
Venables, Austin McC.*At Saskatoon, Sask.*

Baynton, E. Agnes.

Pilbeam, Edward.

*At Regina, Sask.*Cooksey, William.
Fraser, Fred.Kerr, Hugh
Morin, Antony.*At Winnipeg, Man.*Black, D. W. B.
Burns, Gavin.
Clyne, David.
Cuthbert, John.
Davidson, F. G.
Edkins, Joseph.
Fegan, Peter.
Forbes, Thomas.
Hammill, Albert.
Hood, Henry.
Kent, Robert.Lemon, Warren.
Mackey, J. E.
McIntosh, W. D. A.
McLaren, John G.
McMillan, George.
Neill, Robert
Snyder, Roy.
Stark, Robert.
Thorson, John.
Thorson, Stephen.
Wood, William.*At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*

McArthur, John B.

*At Windsor, Ont.*Mitchell, Alfred L.
Pearse, George.

Pleasence, Joseph W.

*At London, Ont.*Eagan, James,
Fair, Robert.
Long, W. P.Pearson, William E.
Webster, John R.*At Hamilton, Ont.*Adams, George A.
Barth, James H.
Burkholder, George W.
Cameron, William T.
Devitt, A. I.
Himmen, Jacob J.Martindale, Chester J.
Moore, Edmund.
Moss, Harry S.
Stuart, John R.
Taylor, Edwin B.
Wilson, W. Paul.

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At Toronto, Ont.

Bird, Donald A.
Bowler, Walter.
Carr, William.
Church, H. B.
Cotter, Irvin.
Donnelly, Wilmer J.
Gunn, Alexandrina.
Hartmann, Albert G.
Jackson, Fred. B.
Manser, Edna E.
Mitchell, George.

McCormack, H.
McKinnon, Neil E.
Nicholson, Fred. H.
Reynar, Joseph.
Shields, William.
Smithson, Sydney A.
Treverton, Charles B.
Weir, James D.
Williams, Geo. B.
Young, Allan S.

At Kingston, Ont.

Lovett, Kathleen.

Taber, Bertrand A.

At Ottawa, Ont.

Cauley, Francis L.
Chisholm, John A.
Elliott, Ella M.
Hewson, John H.
Hill, Maud.
Johnston, Robert A.
Mulligan, M. H.

O'Neil, Thomas A.
Routhier, Ada.
Routhier, Cora.
Schryburt, Josephine.
Watterson, Florence G.
Wooff, Francis W.

At Montreal, Que.

Kearns, F. Gordon.
Lemieux, Rene J.

Walsh, James M.

At Quebec, Que.

Beaudet, Lucien.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick B.

Jobin, Georges.

At St. John, N.B.

Emery, Greta F.
Ferguson, Grace D.

Lane, J. P.
Parker, William S.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Callaghan, William.
Lannan, James I.
McGuigan, Christopher.
McKenna, James E.

McKenzie, Donald H.
O'Brien, William.
Rooney, James.

At Halifax, N.S.

Creighton, Isabel.
Davis, John A.

Nickerson, Arthur W.
Stewart, Lieuana.

At Sydney, N.S.

MacDonald, Ronald J.

McPherson, Edward.

(i) General Examination for Lower Grade Offices in the Inside Service, May, 1912.
(No. 201.)

In Order of Merit -

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Barolet, Louis, Ottawa, Ont. | 19. Connolly, Percival, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Horwith, Harry, Ottawa, Ont. | 20. Rochefort, Arthur, St. Hilarion, Que. |
| 3. Caron, Arthur, Hull, Que. | 21. Bouchard, J. D., Aylmer East, Que. |
| 4. Morin, John, Aylmer, Que. | 22. Rochon, Joseph, Hull, Que. |
| 5. Whelen, George, Ottawa, Ont. | 23. Armstrong, Ernest, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. de Gonzague, Marie, Pierreville, Que. | 24. Joubert, Annetta, Williamstown, Ont. |
| 7. Gelinas, Edgar, Hull, Que. | 25. Bigras, Rodolphe, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Jones, Genevieve, Seaforth, Ont. | 26. Hudson, Hattie, Aylmer East, Que. |
| 9. Bryan, G. Wilford, Lansdowne, Ont. | 27. Lavallée, Joseph, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. George, Richard W., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Labelle, J. L., Hull, Que. |
| 11. McKenzie, Alexander, Ottawa, Ont. | 29. O'Regan, Thomas, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Pelton, Daniel, Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Giroux, Moïse, Bourget, Ont. |
| 13. Fair, Fred., Ottawa, Ont. | 31. Brooker, Albert, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Larivière, Rodolphe, Plantagenet, Ont. | 32. O'Grady, Helen, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Chartrand, Yvonne, Ottawa, Ont. | 33. Côté, Alfred, Cumming's Bridge, Ont. |
| 16. Doucet, Marguerite, Montreal, Que. | 34. Stewart, Harry, Vasey, Ont. |
| 17. Willis, Albert E., Toronto, Ont. | 35. Moquin, Joseph, Hull, Que. |
| 18. Sheedy, Daniel, Ottawa, Ont. | 36. Moripeau, Emily, Ottawa, Ont. |

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

(j) Competitive Examination for Positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division of the Inside Service, May, 1912. (No. 202.)

(A) Clerks.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Lewis, Alfred E., Ottawa, Ont. | 12. St. Louis, Alphonse, Tingwick, Que. |
| 2. Landry, Louis, Ottawa, Ont. | 13. St. Louis, Napoléon, Tingwick, Que. |
| 3. Kendrick, Thomas, Ottawa, Ont. | 14. Lynott, Joseph, Hull, Que. |
| 4. DuBroy, A. A., Ottawa, Ont. | 15. Mann, Arthur E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Jones, W. Anson, Ottawa, Ont. | 16. Boynton, Henry P., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Carter, Robert J., Billing's Bridge, Ont. | 17. Belisle, Fernand, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. O'Hagan, Arthur W., Ottawa, Ont. | 18. Shaw, James F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Fee, John H., Bridgeview, Ont. | 19. Carter, Robert O., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Morris, Harold A., Guelph, Ont. | 20. Merkley, Hazie L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Drummond, Robert P., Ottawa, Ont. | 21. Stout, J. Stewart, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Weldon, Fred., Brown's Flat, N.B. | 22. Whelen, George, Ottawa, Ont. |

(B) Stenographers and Typewriters.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Creeggan, Isabel H., Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Pepper, May L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Brodie, Clarice E., Newmarket, Ont. | 27. Tavernier, Ida, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Henderson, Anna, St. John, N.B. | 28. Frerichs, Natalie, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Dance, Ralph W., St. Thomas, Ont. | 29. Lawlor, Marguerite, Newcastle, N.B. |
| 5. Thompson, Mabel, Sussex, N.B. | 30. Loasby, Veronica, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Soulière, Marie, Ottawa, Ont. | 31. McLean, Bertha, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Gamble, Clara, Ottawa, Ont. | 32. Kelly, Florence, Hull, Que. |
| 8. Kelly, Marie, Ottawa, Ont. | 33. Harrell, William H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Hawkins, Lucy, Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Sinclair, Edith, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. McElroy, Kathleen, Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Morgan, Hilda, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. LeBlanc, Florence, Dorchester, N.B. | 36. Churchill, Winifred, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Hewitt, Florence, Ottawa, Ont. | 37. Stiles, Edna, Cornwall, Ont. |
| 13. Prud'homme, Berthe, Ottawa, Ont. | 38. Gallishaw, Louise, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. McCabe, Kathleen, Newcastle, N.B. | 39. Tindale, Isabella, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Blythe, Agnes A., Ottawa, Ont. | 40. McAdam, Ena, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 16. Johnson, Erma, Ottawa, Ont. | 41. Murphy, Emma, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Chéné, Beatrice, Hull, Que. | 42. Ritchie, Ena, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Dufour, Georgette, Ottawa, Ont. | 43. Lawrence, Edna M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 19. Barry, Pearl E., Ottawa, Ont. | 44. Oldfield, Edna, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 20. Gay, Augustine, Ottawa, Ont. | 45. Belliveau, Evangeline, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. Deepprose, Olivia M., Ottawa, Ont. | 46. Neilson, Evelyn, Carleton Place, Ont. |
| 22. Noel, Laetitia, Ottawa, Ont. | 47. Baker, Annie K., Carleton Place, Ont. |
| 23. Démers, Rosa, Ottawa, Ont. | 48. Love, Caroline, Charlottetown, P.E.I. |
| 24. Richardson, Florence, Ottawa, Ont. | 49. Hebert, Berthe, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 25. Armstrong, May A., Ottawa, Ont. | 50. Beatty, Clarissa, Ottawa, Ont. |

(k) Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division of the Inside Service, May, 1912. (No. 203.)

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ternan, Terence B., Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Cram, Wilson D., Carleton Place, Ont. |
| 2. McEachern, Wilfrid C., Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Jarvis, Fred., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Macfarlane, J. C., Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Griffiths, Chas., Toronto, Ont. |
| 4. Maunsell, Joseph A., Port Arthur, Ont. | 27. Lachaine, Joseph, Orleans, Ont. |
| 5. Castonguay, Ernest, Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Findlay, Alex. T., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Hooper, William, Ottawa, Ont. | 29. Petry, Fred. J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Blake, Frank H., Norton, N.B. | 30. Fitzpatrick, Wm. J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Putman, Cecil E., Ottawa, Ont. | 31. Fusee, Clarence L., Peterboro', Ont. |
| 9. Simons, Daniel A., Ottawa, Ont. | 32. Tulley, C. J., Picton, Ont. |
| 10. Gagnon, J. L. A., St. Claire, Que. | 33. Grant, Herbert D., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Sharkey, Norman, Cumberland, Ont. | 34. Blaney, Charles T., Russell, Ont. |
| 12. Macdonald, Wm. J., Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Tolzess, Isadore, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Acton, Albert L., Ottawa, Ont. | 36. MacNeil, Wm. J., West Merigomish, N.S. |
| 14. Dobson, Wilfrid J., St. Catharines, Ont. | 37. Goodall, Arthur L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Saint-Germain, Joseph, Ottawa, Ont. | 38. Petrie, Edward, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 16. Lambert, Cecil O., Ottawa, Ont. | 39. Wetmore, Harvey M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Mason, John B., Fenelon Falls, Ont. | 40. Busey, Dalzell, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Scrivens, Earl C., Ottawa, Ont. | 41. Watt, Harold C., Grand Manan, N.B. |
| 19. Carbonneau, Chas. H., Ottawa, Ont. | 42. Kettles, Charles, Ramsayville, Ont. |
| 20. Bennett, R. Jay, Ottawa, Ont. | 43. Murray, Hugh J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. MacDonald, Norman, Ottawa, Ont. | 44. Ellement, Augustine, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 22. McLachlan, Lorne C., Ottawa, Ont. | 45. Conroy, Philip, Britannia Bay, Ont. |
| 23. Armstrong, Wm. D., Iroquois, Ont. | |

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(1) Qualifying Examination for Promotion to the Second Division of the Inside Service, May, 1912. (No. 204.)

Department of Agriculture.

Patents Branch.

Dubourg, H.

Auditor General's Office.

James, Fred. S.

Rettie, Samuel.

Department of the Interior.

Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch.

Elliott, James S.

Immigration Branch.

Hearnden, J. R.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Commissioner of Lights Branch.

White, Percy R.

Department of Militia and Defence.

Boyle, François J.

Post Office Department.

Accounts Branch.

Mooney, Albert A.

Renwick, Hugh.

Secretary's Branch.

Whillans, Gerald M.

Beaulieu, J. Hormisdas.

Savings Bank Branch.

Sheldon, Corydon C.

Department of the Secretary of State.

Shibley, Gervase R.

(m) Promotion Examination for the Outside Division of the Department of Customs, May, 1912. (No. 205.)

*At Vancouver, B.C.*Cartwright, H. G.
McLeod, J. W. S.Trythall, R. W.
Whitehead, C. A. W.*At Port Arthur, Ont.*

Hanley, John.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Laughton, M.

At Hamilton, Ont.

Burns, John.

Colvin, Robert.

At Montreal, Que.

Hough, John.

Slattery, T. F.

(n) Competitive Examination for Clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division on the Census Staff, May, 1911. (No. 120.)

NOTE.—This is a supplementary list of successful candidates which did not appear in the Third Annual Report.

In Order of Merit—

96. Pouliot, Emma M.
97. Macdonald, John R.98. McInnes, Isabella M.
99. Laberge, Antonia.

TABLE No. 3.—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the Regular Annual and Semi-annual Examinations.

(a) NOVEMBER, 1911.

Place of Examination.	Pre-liminary.	Qualifying.	Third Division.		Second Division.		Promotion to Second Division.		Naval Cadets.	Total.
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Victoria.	5	6							3	14
Vancouver.	3	14								17
Nelson.	1	3								4
Edmonton.	1	7								8
Calgary.	1	28								29
Moosejaw.		8								8
Regina.	3	5								8
Brandon.		6								6
Winnipeg.	36	28								64
Port Arthur.		3	1							4
Windsor.		1			1					2
London.	2	10								12
Hamilton.	7	9		1						17
Toronto.	36	35	2	2	3				2	40
Kingston.		3								3
Ottawa.	17	21	48	151	57	1	15	2	5	324
Montreal.	29	21	6	1					2	59
Berthier.	9									9
Sherbrooke.	1	2		1						4
Quebec.	14	23	4	4	4				1	50
Fredericton.		1			2					3
Moncton.		1			1					2
St. John.	12	25		1						39
Charlottetown.	1	8	2	1					1	12
Yarmouth.		1	3	1						5
Halifax.	11	11							4	26
	189	280	66	168	68	6	15	2	19	813

TABLE No. 3.—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the Regular Annual and Semi-annual Examinations—*Continued.*

(b) MAY, 1912

Place of Examination.	Pre-liminary.	Qualifying.		Lower Grade.		Third Division.		Second Division.		Promotion to Second Division.		Total.
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Victoria ..		7										7
Vancouver ..	20	10										30
Nelson ..	3	4										7
Edmonton ..	5	6										11
Calgary	18	24										42
Saskatoon ..	2	4										6
Moosejaw ..	5	7										12
Regina.	5	7										12
Brandon ...	3	3										6
Winnipeg ..	52	34						1				87
Port Arthur		1						1				2
Sault Ste. Marie		1										1
Windsor ...		6					1					8
London	17	12				2						31
Hamilton ..	16	19				1						36
Toronto ..	87	41		2	1	1	2					136
Lindsay ...	2	2										6
Peterboro ..	1	1					1					5
Kingston ..	3	6										11
Ottawa	27	18		5		67	140	66	1	23		382
Montreal	80	13		1		3	1	3				101
Sherbrooke ..	2					2	1	1				6
Quebec ...	38	4		1		2	1	4				51
Rimouski ..	3					2						5
Moncton	3					2	3					8
St. John	19	12				1	2	1	1			36
Charlottetown..	5	9				2	1					17
Yarmouth ..	1	4										5
Halifax ...	19	9				3		3				34
Sydney ..	2	5										7
	439	270		89	8	86	153	88	2	23		1,108

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TABLE No. 4.—Competitions held by the Commission from the 1st September 1911, to the 31st August, 1912.

Competition Number	Nature of position.	Department.	Date.	No. of vacancies.	No. of candidates.	Names of competitors.
1911.						
98.	Assistant Actuary.	Insurance.	Sept. 6	1	2	J. McDonell, Ottawa; Ont. (already appointed to another position).
99.	Clerk.	Agriculture (Seed Branch).	" 29	1	2	W. H. Brittain, Macdonald College, Que.
100.	Architectural Draughtsman.	Public Works (Chief Architect's Branch).	" 29	1	2	P. de Donceel, Ottawa, Ont.
101.	Computer.	Interior (Dominion Astronomical Observatory).	" 29	2	4	R. C. McCully, Ottawa, Ont.
102.	Female Clerk. . . .	Auditor General.	" 29	2	4	Miss E. M. Fraser, Ottawa, Ont. " C. M. Blair,
103.	Assistant Translator.	Agriculture.	Oct. 27	1	14	J. F. B. Bergoend, Montreal, Q.
104.	Clerk.	Naval Service (Naval Stores).	Nov. 10	1	19	Wm. Laurie, Ottawa, Ont.
105.	Mechanical Engineer.	Agriculture (Census and Statistics).	" 10	1	5	A. E. Thornton, Ottawa, Ont.
106.	Draughtsman.	Marine and Fisheries (Chief Engineer's Branch).	" 10	1	7	J. S. Wright, Ottawa, Ont. (Refused appointment). J. B. Christie, Ottawa, Ont.
107.	Mining Engineer..	Mines (Mines Br.).	" 24	1	11	S. C. Ells, Ottawa, Ont.
108.	Draughtsman. . .	Naval Service (Hydrographic Survey Br.)	" 10	1	11	No selection made.
109.		Interior.	Dec. 7	3	28	C. S. Macdonald, Ottawa, Ont. J. H. Corry, Ottawa, Ont. A. R. Thomson, Toronto, Ont.
110.	Clerk.	Inland Revenue (Electrical Br.)	" 14	1	7	No selection made.
111.	Assistant Curator.	Mines (Geological Survey).	" 22	1	3	C. H. Young, Ottawa, Ont.
112.	Assistant Horticulturist.	Agriculture (Experimental Farm).	" 22	1	1	F. E. Buck, Ottawa, Ont.
1912.						
113.	Draughtsman . . .	Interior (Topographical Surveys Br.)	Jan. 5	1	10	G. N. Clarke, Ottawa, Ont.
114.	Clerk.	Agriculture (Dairy & Cold Storage Commissioner's Br.)	" 5	1	1	No selection made.
115.	Assistant Engineer	Naval Service (Hydrographic Survey)	" 26	4	11	Permanent selections not made.
116.	Chairman	Marine and Fisheries (Board of Steamboat Inspection).	" 26	1	4	Frank McDonnell, Ottawa, Ont.
117.	Technical Officer	Naval Service (Wireless Telegraphy Br.)	Feb. 2	1	8	W. A. Rush, Cape Race, Newfoundland.
118.	Accountant.	Naval Service (Navy Yard, Halifax.)	" 2	1	27	A. R. Dimock, Halifax, N.S.
119.	Reporter.	House of Commons.	" 9	3	10	C. S. Blue, Ottawa, Ont. E. C. Young, Ottawa, Ont. F. W. S. Galbraith, Portage la Prairie, Man.
120.	Clerk.	Naval Service (Naval Stores Br.)	" 16	1	60	T. F. McVeigh, Sorel, Que.
121.	Dominion Field Husbandman.	Agriculture (Experimental Farm).	" 23	1	8	No selection made.
122.	Assistant Seed Analyst	Agriculture (Seed Commissioner's Br.)	March 8	1	2	
123.	Clerk.	Agriculture (Dairy & Cold Storage).	" 8	1	5	F. H. Grindlay, Liverpool, England.
124.	Stenographer and Typist (French, male).	Agriculture (Experimental Farm).	" 8	1	5	No selection made.
125.	Preparator - Collector.	Mines (Geological Survey).	April 12	1	5	Paul C. Miller, Chicago, Ill., (refused appointment).

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TABLE No. 4.—Competitions held by the Commission from the 1st September, 1911, to the 31st August, 1912—*Con*

Competition Number	Nature of position.	Department.	Date.	No. of vacancies.	No. of candidates.	Successful competitors.
			1912.			
126.	Surveyor Assistant	Naval Service (Outside Service).	18	1	23	H. S. Stepney, Ottawa, Ont.
127.	Architectural Draughtsman.	Public Works (Chief Architect's Br.)	26	1	22	David Hunter, Montreal, Que.
128.	Draughtsman...	" "	26	2	22	Otto Beck-von-Staffeldt, Ottawa, Ont. A. B. Wright, Ottawa, Ont.
129.	Clerk.	Naval Service (Tidal Survey).	May 10	1	16	R. B. Lee, Ottawa, Ont.
130.	Accountant.	Interior (Topographical Surveys).	" 17	1	14	Arthur Lemay, Ottawa, Ont.
131.	Technical Clerk...	" "	" 31	10	32	R. J. Marshall Toronto, Ont., (refused appointment). T. S. Mills, Kingston, Ont. Alan Fraser, Toronto, Ont., (refused appointment). J. M. Wardle, Hope, B.C. W. G. Hughson, Sparta, Minn. Geo. Kydd, Montreal, Que. A. S. McArthur, Toronto, Ont., (refused appointment). H. A. Barnett, Toronto, Ont. L. J. Quinlan, Toronto, Ont. F. R. Steinberger, Belleville, Ont. G. L. Kirwan, Toronto, Ont. A. I. Davis, Toronto, Ont. H. W. Cannell, Ottawa, Ont. W. B. George, Eganville, Ont. G. J. Papineau, Montreal, Que. Gordon Tough, Toronto, Ont. G. A. George, Eganville, Ont. Louis Leclerc, St. Pamphile, Q.
132.	Assistant Chemist.	Mines (Mines Br.)	June 7	1	16	N. L. Turner, Toronto, Ont.
133.	Mechanical Draughtsman.	" "	" 7	1	13	H. V. Anderson, Ottawa, Ont.
134.	Assistant to the Inspector.	Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries Branch).	" 7	1	26	B. W. Harmon, Woodstock, N.B.
135.	Clerk.....	Agriculture (Seed Branch).	" 7	1	7	No selection made.
136.	Cartographer.....	Mines (Geological Survey).	" 14	1	5	W. C. Cunningham, Ottawa, Ont.
137.	Assistant Geologist.	" "	" 21	1	4	No selection made.
138.	Draughtsman	Interior (Water Powers).	" 21	1	11	F. W. Brander, Ottawa, Ont.
139.	" ...	Public Works (Chief Engineer's Br.)	" 28	1	9	J. R. Grant, Quebec, Que.
140.	Clerk.	Public Works (Chief Architect's Br.)	July 18	1	6	J. H. Ridgway, Ottawa, Ont.
141.	Draughtsman ...	Interior (Forestry)...	" 18	1	4	No selection yet made.
142.	Male Stenographer	Inside Service	" 18	4	2	" "
143.	Temporary Clerk	Agriculture (Seed Branch).	" 18	6	22	Annie R. Gray, Pembroke, Ont. Agnes L. M. Allen, Ottawa, Ont. Frances K. Shore, Ottawa, Ont. Gladys Vipond, Ottawa, Ont. L. M. Richard, Ottawa, Ont. Kathleen McBrien, Prince Albert, Ont.

TABLE No. 5.—Appointments made under Section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, to Lower Grade Offices.

(A) Selected from the general list of successful candidates. (B) Nominated by the Departments and qualified by special examinations.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Position.	Residence when appointed.	Date of Certificate.	Department.
A.						
Caron, Joseph T. A.	32	500	Packer.	Hull, P.Q.	June 10, 1912	Agriculture, Post Office.
Horwith, Harry	20	500	Messenger	Ottawa	" 15, 1912.	"
Johnson, Arthur F.	27	500	Sorter	Hamilton, Ont.	Jan. 8, 1912	"
Presley, Gordon.	22	500	Messenger.	Ottawa	May 9, 1912	"
McKenzie, Alex. L.	18	500	"	"	Aug. 7, 1912	Mines.
B.						
Briggs, Richard H.	32	500	Messenger	Ottawa.	Dec. 1, 1911	Interior, Post Office.
Burke, James Charles	27	500	"	"	Jan. 26, 1912	"
Brossard, M. B. Alice	25	500	Sorter	"	April 1, 1912	"
Belanger, Samuel.		500	Messenger.	Gatineau Point, Que.	1, 1912	"
Brown, Frederick W.	18	500	Sorter	Ottawa	May 10, 1912	"
Barolet, Louis J.	21	500	"	Monte Bello, P. Q.	July 1, 1912	"
Belliveau, Beatrice M.	26	500	"	Ottawa.	Aug. 1, 1912	Interior
Carroll, James.	29	500	Messenger.	"	April 1, 1912	Commission of Conservation
Cooke, Margaret A.	28	500	Sorter.	"	"	Post Office.
Chenier, Edouard	28	500	Packer.	"	July 1, 1912	Inland Revenue
D'Auray, Gabrielle.	19	500	Sorter.	"	Oct. 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Dorval, Irene	24	500	"	"	Jan. 1, 1912	"
Daoust, Lucien.	19	500	Packer.	"	Feb. 27, 1912	"
Bussault, Georges A.	20	500	"	Ste. Marguerite, Que.	April 1, 1912.	"
Dostaler, Marie H.	19	500	Sorter	Ottawa	" 9, 1912.	Public Works.
Delage, F. X. Eugene.	26	800	Messenger	Montreal, P. Q.	" 22, 1912	Interior.
Daoust, Charles S. A.	35	500	"	Ottawa	July 1, 1912	Inland Revenue.
Destroches, Leon	36	600	"	St. Theres de Blainville, P. Q.	Aug. 1, 1912	Customs.
Fair, Frederick A.	17	500	"	Ottawa	July 1, 1912	Trade and Commerce.
Grimes, Ernest	17	500	Sorter.	"	Sept. 13, 1911	Post Office.
Gillies, Jean	33	500	"	Toronto	8, 1911.	"
Groulx, Eugenie	24	500	"	Ottawa	Nov. 21, 1911	Interior.
Gibson, Wilfred J.	30	500	Messenger	Aylmer, P. Q.	Mar. 1, 1912	Post Office.
Gaulin, Maria.	21	500	Sorter.	Ottawa	April 1, 1912	"
Haney, Eva O.	24	500	"	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1911	"
Hudon, Yvonne	25	500	"	Ottawa	1, 1911.	"
Horan, Mary E.	21	500	"	"	April 1, 1912	"
Hallett, William	33	800	Orderly.	"	May 28, 1912	Governor General's Secretary

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Hetu, Joseph Edward	43	800	Messenger	"	Hull, P. Q.	"	July	10, 1912	Public Works.
Harbour, George Jos	41	800	"	"	Hull, P. Q.	"	Aug.	8, 1912	"
Harrison, Isabel R	25	500	Sorter	"	Ottawa.	"	Jan.	1, 1912	Interior.
Irwin, Samuel W	28	500	Messenger	"	Aylmer, P. Q.	"	July	1, 1912	Railways and Canals.
Johnson, George	35	650	Orderly.	"	Ottawa.	"	April	29, 1912	Governor General's Secretary.
Kirk, Minnie I.	30	500	Sorter	"	"	"	Feb.	9, 1912	Post Office.
Leduc, Eugene.	38	500	Messenger	"	Hull, P. Q.	"	April	1, 1912	"
Lorrain, Arthur	32	500	"	"	St. Philippe, P. Q.	"	April	1, 1912	Public Works
Lalonde, Marie E. V	24	500	Sorter	"	Ottawa.	"	May	19, 1912	Post Office.
Lepage, Fernando	17	500	Messenger	"	"	"	June	23, 1912	Public Works.
Lyon, Gertrude H.	34	500	Sorter	"	"	"	Nov.	1, 1912	Post Office.
Merkley, Hazie L.	22	500	Messenger	"	"	"	Feb.	1, 1911	Customs.
Macdonald, Alexander.	22	500	"	"	"	"	Mar.	1, 1912	Auditor General.
Matton, Robea	22	500	Sorter	"	"	"	April	25, 1912	Post Office.
MacMartin, L. J.	23	600	Messenger	"	"	"	Sept.	1, 1912	Mines.
Playter, Mary K.	33	500	Sorter	"	"	"	Oct.	1, 1911	Post Office.
Purvis, Leonard C.	19	500	Messenger	"	"	"	Sept.	1, 1911	Public Works.
Page, Benjamin E.	22	500	Sorter	"	"	"	Mar.	1, 1911	Post Office.
Ranger, Berthe M.	21	500	"	"	"	"	July	29, 1912	"
Reid, George B.	42	600	Messenger	"	Gracefield, Que.	"	Nov.	23, 1912	Public Works.
Shannon, Edward N.	20	500	Sorter	"	Ottawa	"	April	21, 1912	Post Office.
Summers, Albert.	29	500	"	"	"	"	Nov.	1, 1912	"
Tessier, Corrine.	21	500	"	"	"	"	Jan.	21, 1911	"
Tremblay, Joseph E.	44	500	Messenger	"	"	"	Feb.	23, 1912	"
Thomas, Robert G.	22	500	"	"	"	"	Nov.	12, 1912	Interior.
Whillans, Robert J.	18	500	"	"	"	"	April	1, 1911	Customs.
Wimperis, Robert R.	42	500	"	"	"	"	April	21, 1911	Post Office.
Wright, Philemon H.	21	500	Sorter	"	"	"	"	9, 1912	"
Webber, William J.	44	800	Messenger	"	"	"	"	1, 1911	Secretary of State.

TABLE No. 6.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification were issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Lower Grade Offices.

(A) From general list of successful candidates. (B) Nominated by departments.

Department.	Name.	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Position.	Made permanent.	Department.
	A	\$				
Civil Service Commission	Bryan, George W.	500	June 24, 1912.	Messenger		
Labour	Caron, Emile.	500	Jan. 18, 1912.	"		
Post Office.	Presley, Gordon.	500	May 9, 1912.	"	May 9, 1912	Post Office.
	Morin, John N.	500	June 10, 1912.	Sorter		
	Horwith, Harry	500	" 13, 1912.	Messenger.	June 15, 1912.	"
	Racette, Joseph L. P.	500	May 20, 1912	Sorter		
	B.					
Auditor General.	Macdonald, Alexander.	500	Oct. 2, 1911	Messenger.	Feb. 1, 1912	Auditor General
Agriculture.	Conway, Albert E.	500	Sept. 1, 1911	"		
	Turner, Frank.	500	" 21, 1911.	"		
	Dumoulin, Venance.	500	April 1, 1912	"		
	Hull, L. E.	500	" 2, 1912.	"		
	Bondreault, Lucien.	500	June 8, 1912	"		
	Grecco, Joseph R. A.	500	" 20, 1912.	"		
	Wetmore, James J.	500	July 2, 1912.	"		
	Stuart, Harry	500	Aug. 2, 1912.	Sorter		
	Sweet, R. P.	500	Nov. 30, 1911.	Workman.		
Inland Revenue.	Cloutier, Ernest	500	March 1, 1912.	"		
	Cyr, Hermidas	500	April 20, 1912.	"		
	Blenkern, William.	500	Nov. 6, 1911	Messenger.		
Interior.	Walters, David R.	500	" 16, 1911.	"	April 1, 1912.	Interior.
	Thomas, Robert G.	500	Feb. 12, 1912.	"		
	Brennan, May	500	March 27, 1912.	Sorter.		
	Bourdon, Henri.	500	April 15, 1912.	Messenger.		
	Belliveau, Beatrice M.	500	May 23, 1912.	Sorter	Aug. 1, 1912	"
	Harrison, Isabel R.	500	" 25, 1912.	"	" 1, 1912	"
	Clarke, Ernest W.	500	June 29, 1912.	Messenger		
	Cook, Maynard.	500	" 29, 1912.	"		
	Starrs, Eileen.	500	July 2, 1912.	Sorter.		
	Chevrier, Alfred R.	500	Aug. 21, 1912.	Messenger.		
	Gelinas, Edgar.	500	" 6, 1912	Packer and sorter		
Labour & Fisheries	Wales, James.	500	May 8, 1912	Messenger		

Competitive Examination.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
Alward, Lois	19	\$ 500	Summerside, P.E.I.	October 1, 1911.	Agriculture.
Archambault, Jos. A.	36	500	Montreal, P.Q.	December 1, 1911.	Interior.
Ainsborough, Wm. P.	26	625	Ottawa.	April 1, 1912	Labour.
Audet, Maria A. R.	23	500	Victoriaville, Que.	May 25, 1912.	Post Office.
Anderson, Elizabeth M.	29	500	Ottawa.	July 1, 1912	Militia and Defence.
Blake, Laura M.	19	500	Ottawa.	September 1, 1911	Interior.
Bailey, Etta H.	21	500	Kingston, Ont	" 25, 1911.	Post Office.
Benn, Harriet H.	27	500	Ottawa	October 1, 1911.	Finance.
Burke, Maud M. L.	26	500	"	" 1, 1911.	Militia and Defence.
Burns, Alma M. E.	19	500	Hull, P.Q.	December 16, 1911.	Public Works.
Beaulieu, Marie A.	25	500	Plessisville, P.Q.	January 4, 1912	Commission of Conservation.
Bastedo, Marjory O.	23	500	Newmarket, Ont	April 1, 1912.	Naval Service.
Barnwell, Angeline	22	500	St. Charles, P.Q.	May 2, 1912.	Post Office.
Belliveau, Evangeline M	28	500	Ottawa.	July 1, 1912.	Public Works.
Beatty, Clarissa M.	21	500	"	" 1, 1912.	"
Boynston, Henry P.	20	550	"	June 15, 1912.	Post Office.
Baker, Annie Karine.	18	500	Carleton Place, Ont	July 20, 1912.	"
Blyth, Mary Evelyn.	19	500	Ottawa.	August 1, 1912	Marine and Fisheries.
Brown, Vyvian O.	19	500	"	April 1, 1912.	Public Works
Cowan, John Cecil	25	500	Ottawa.	October 1, 1911	Interior.
Church, Lea.	20	500	"	" 1, 1911.	Naval Service.
Carbennet, Chas. H.	22	500	Brazerville, P.Q.	December 15, 1911.	Post Office.
Cheney, Norma L.	18	500	Ottawa.	" 18, 1911.	Commission of Conservation.
Callaghan, Jos. V.	23	500	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	January 15, 1912.	Post Office.
Carter, Norah R.	18	500	St. John West, N.B.	April 1, 1912.	Naval Service.
Cameron, Carmela W.	21	500	Ottawa	" 24, 1912.	Trade and Commerce.
Courtney, Helena M.	30	500	"	February 20, 1912.	Interior.
Churchill, Winifred.	21	500	"	June 15, 1912.	Indian Affairs.
Creegan, Isabel H.	34	800	"	" 15, 1912.	Militia and Defence.
Cross, Violet I. C.	19	500	"	April 1, 1912.	Agriculture.
Carter, Robert Owen.	18	500	"	June 15, 1912.	Post Office.
Campbell, Mary.	19	550	"	" 25, 1912	"
Carter, Robert John.	33	500	Billings Bridge, Ont	" 15, 1912.	"
Clavers, Edna E.	22	500	Harper, Ont	July 1, 1912.	"

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Denison, Olive E.	21	500	Ottawa.	October 1, 1911.	Post Office.
Dryburgh, John L.	34	500	Tavistock, Ont	November 3, 1911	"
Donnelly, Bernard C.	20	500	Ottawa	January 1, 1912.	Militia and Defence.
Dobier, Muriel E.	29	500	"	" 1, 1912.	Post Office.
Dudley, Henrietta H.	19	500	"	December 21, 1911.	"
Denison, Mary Edna	20	500	Westboro, Ont	January 1, 1912.	Secretary of State.
Doyle, Louis B.	20	500	Hawkesbury, Ont.	" 8, 1912.	Marine and Fisheries.
DuBroy, Alfred A.	24	500	Ottawa	June 15, 1912.	Post Office.
Drummond, Robert P.	19	500	Rochuck, Ont.	July 1, 1912.	Customs.
Dufour, E. G. Georgette.	20	500	St. Alexandre de Kamouraska, P.Q.	August 6, 1912	Post Office.
Elwell, Mrs. Ida G.	34	500	Toronto, Ont.	October 1, 1911.	Interior
Edwards, Mary T.	24	500	Ottawa	April 1, 1912	Commission of Conservation.
Eabey, Mary Florence.	19	500	Ottawa	October 1, 1911	Agriculture.
Fairbairn, Helena M.	33	500	"	January 8, 1912.	"
Frazier, Bertha H	20	500	"	February 12, 1912.	"
Fee, John H.	21	500	"	June 15, 1912	Indian Affairs.
Gay, M. Lawrence.	18	500	Ottawa	October 1, 1911.	Marine and Fisheries.
Gordon, Jessie T.	19	500	"	December 18, 1911.	"
Gosselin, Romeo	19	500	"	January 9, 1912	Civil Service Commission.
Gardner, Charlotte.	19	500	"	" 25, 1912	Public Works.
Gallagher, Nellie M.	32	500	Rganville, Ont	May 2, 1912	Post Office.
Gallishaw, Louise V.	19	500	Ottawa	June 15, 1912	"
Gay, Augustine E.	22	500	"	" 15, 1912	"
Hayes, Helena A	19	500	Ottawa	October 1, 1911.	Agriculture.
Hebert, Marie.	18	500	"	" 1, 1911.	Finance.
Hazlett, Wm. Geo	22	700	Kingston, Ont	April 1, 1911.	Secretary of State.
Hillyard, Jessie E.	19	500	Ottawa	December 27, 1911.	Interior.
Hayes, Jessie M	33	500	St. John, N.B.	January 1, 1912.	Post Office.
Hibbard, Mildred E.	18	500	Ottawa	" 1, 1912.	"
Harvey, Dorothy.	23	500	"	" 1, 1912.	Marine and Fisheries.
Hood, Robt. S. Mel.	25	500	Yarmouth, N.S.	" 17, 1912.	Post Office.
Hutchings, E. T	23	500	Ottawa	March 1, 1912.	Militia and Defence.
Harrod, Isabella M	26	500	City View, Ont	July 1, 1912.	Interior.
Hewitt, Florence M.	18	500	Ottawa	" 1, 1912.	"
Hawkins, Lucy A.	31	600	"	" 5, 1912.	Commission of Conservation.
Harrell, Wm. Percy.	19	800	"	" 1, 1912.	Public Works.
Johnston, Norma	25	500	Ottawa	January 1, 1912.	Commission of Conservation.
Kendrick, Thos. J.	18	500	Winchester, Ont	June 15, 1912	Agriculture.
Kelly, Marie M.	22	500	Ottawa	July 1, 1912.	Public Works.
Lampman, Natalie C	19	500	Ottawa	October 1, 1911.	Finance.
Long, Mabel Anna.	19	500	"	" 1, 1911.	Naval Service.
Legault, J. Henri	18	500	"	" 1, 1911.	"
Lacombe, Arthur.	20	500	Vankleek Hill, Ont	December 16, 1911.	"

TABLE No. 7.—Appointments made to Clerkships in the Third Division of the Inside Service, as the result of open Competitive Examination—*Con.*

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when appointed.	Date of appointment.	Department.
Lucas, Harry L.	30	500	Port William, Ont	March 11, 1912.	Post Office.
Lewis, Alfred E.	18	750	Ottawa	June 21, 1912 . .	Secretary of State.
Landry, Louis	31	650	"	July 1, 1912. . . .	Post Office.
Love, Caroline F.	22	500	Charlottetown, P.E.I	" 30, 1912.	"
Morrison, Normina McL.	18	500	Ottawa	1st January, 1912 .	Post Office.
Mulroy, Daisy M.	19	500	"	26th December, 1911.	Militia and Defence.
Munier, J. A. Honore . . .	20	500	Montreal, Que. . .	1st January, 1912 .	Post Office.
Moss, M. Loretta	22	500	Ottawa.	17th " 1912	"
Macfarlane, Jessie C.	19	500	"	1st February, 1912 .	Indian Affairs.
MacCallum, Malcolm . . .	18	500	Poltimore, Que . .	22nd " 1912	Agriculture.
Macdonald, Katherine . . .	27	500	East Point, P.E.I. .	18th March, 1912 .	Post Office.
Meldrum, Isabel	20	500	Ottawa	9th April, 1912 . .	Militia and Defence.
Manchester, Mary P.	20	500	"	1st " 1912	Public Works.
Moore, Eleanor L.	23	500	"	17th May, 1912 . .	Post Office.
Moffat, Anna V.	21	500	"	15th June, 1912 . .	Mines.
Mann, Arthur E.	27	600	"	1st July, 1912. . . .	Interior.
Merkley, Hazie L.	23	500	"	1st " 1912.	Customs.
Morgan, Hilda A.	19	500	"	1st " 1912	Interior.
Morris, Harold A.	19	600	Guelph, Ont	26th " 1912	Railways and Canals.
McCullough, Evelyn M. H .	22	500	Ottawa	1st October, 1911 .	Marine and Fisheries.
McCloskey, Ethel D.	21	500	Cheserville, Ont . .	16th " 1911	Public Works.
McVity, Florence L.	21	500	Aylmer, P.Q.	1st December, 1911 .	Interior.
McFarlane, Donald	24	500	Toronto, Ont.	1st January, 1912 . .	Militia and Defence.
McIntyre, Bernard G. . . .	20	500	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1st " 1912	Interior.
McLean, Alice.	23	700	Ottawa	1st " 1912	Commission of Conservation.
McIntosh, Margaret C. . . .	33	500	Charleton Place, Ont.	5th July, 1912 . . .	Post Office.
McLaren, Carrie C.	35	550	Lanark, Ont.	25th June, 1912 . .	"
Nugent, Flora.	20	500	Ottawa	1st October, 1911 . .	Marine and Fisheries.
Noel, Laetitia	19	750	"	1st July, 1912 . . .	Public Works.
O'Grady, Wm. J.	19	500	Emmett, Ont	14th February, 1912 .	Interior.
O'Hagan, Arthur W. S. . . .	19	550	Ottawa	1st July, 1912 . . .	Post Office.
O'Neill, Estelle M.	19	500	"	1st " 1912	"
Oldfield, Edna F.	18	500	Landrev, Ont. . . .	1st " 1912	Militia and Defence.

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Peters, Vera E.	18	500	Peterborough, Ont.	1st October, 1911.	Finance.
Peaker, Roy.	20	500	Ottawa.	1st " 1911.	Interior.
Plant, Alfred H.	18	500	"	1st January, 1912.	"
Plunkett, Florence M.	18	750	"	29th " 1912.	Public Works.
Purvis, Leonard C.	19	650	"	16th December, 1911	"
Peterkin, Martha A. M.	18	500	"	1st April, 1912.	"
Ryan, Sarah Agnes.	22	500	"	1st October, 1911.	Finance.
Robertson, Helen M.	23	500	Newmarket, Ont.	25th May, 1912.	Post Office.
Robillard, Marie A. A.	19	500	Ottawa.	1st July, 1912.	"
Shearman, Grace E.	24	500	Ottawa.	1st October, 1911.	Finance.
Strachan, Esther F.	20	500	"	19th December, 1911	Agriculture.
Swetman, Earl C.	20	700	"	18th " 1911	Post Office.
Starrs, Annie.	18	500	"	1st January, 1912.	Interior.
Sleeth, Annie E.	29	500	Harbord, Ont.	1st February, 1912	Indian Affairs.
Scanlon, Cecilia R.	21	500	Osgoode Station, Ont.	3rd May, 1912.	Post Office.
Stewart, Mary N.	29	700	Ottawa.	1st April, 1912.	Public Works.
St. Louis, Alphonse.	22	500	Tingwick, P.Q.	29th June, 1912.	Indian Affairs.
St. Louis, P. N.	26	500	"	1st July, 1912.	Post Office.
Stewart, Naomi E.	21	500	Ottawa.	1st " 1912.	Interior.
Stout, James S.	20	500	"	1st " 1912	"
Shaw, James F.	26	600	Halifax, N.S.	1st August, 1912	"
Sinclair, Edith M.	21	500	Ottawa.	1st " 1912.	"
Thompson, Mary E.	20	500	Cornwall, Ont.	1st October, 1911.	Agriculture.
Tremblay, Jos. E.	22	800	Tetreauville, P.Q.	19th December, 1911	Justice.
Teevens, Evelyn M.	20	500	Ottawa.	1st January, 1912.	Interior.
Thoburn, Maude E.	19	500	"	29th " 1912	Post Office.
Tavernier, Ida C.	25	500	"	25th June, 1912	Mines.
Wilkinson, F. C.	25	500	Ottawa.	1st September, 1911	Interior.
Worden, Lena.	26	750	St. John, N.B.	1st " 1911	Public Works.
Weeks, Bessie G.	19	500	Ottawa.	1st October, 1911	Finance.
Walker, Margaret.	27	500	"	25th January, 1912	"
Whelen, George.	21	500	"	15th June, 1912	Post Office.
Weldon, Fred A.	33	500	Browns Flat, N.B.	1st July, 1912	Agriculture.
Williams, Ernest R.	35	800	Norwood, Mass.	1st August, 1912	Railways and Canals.

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TABLE No. 8.—Appointments made to Subdivision B of the Second Division, as a result of open Competitive Examinations.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
		\$			
Acton, Albert L	19	800	North Gower, Ont . .	July 1, 1912	Customs.
Boulanger, Jos. L.	20	800	Quebec, P.Q	January 1, 1912	Interior.
Buchanan, Herbert J . . .	23	800	Maberly, Ont	"	Post Office.
Barnhart, Walter S.	18	800	Ottawa, Ont	"	"
Bauer, Bertha T.	35	800	"	April 1, 1912	Agriculture.
Busey, S. A. Dalzell	30	800	"	June 20, 1912	Customs.
Blaney, Chas. T. C	18	800	Russell, Ont.	July 1, 1912	Post Office.
Chown, Lockhart A.	18	800	Ottawa, Ont	October 1, 1911	Customs.
Callbeck, Colin H.	30	1,000	"	January 1, 1912	"
Circe, Joseph A.	18	800	Montreal, P.Q	April 1, 1912	"
Cogswell, Elmer B.	19	800	Ottawa, Ont.	"	Indian Affairs.
Conroy, Philip S.	18	800	Britannia Bay, Ont. . .	June 22, 1912	Post Office.
Cram, Wilson D.	19	800	Carleton Place, Ont . .	July 9, 1912	"
Castonguay, Ernest.	18	900	Ottawa, Ont.	July 1, 1912	Agriculture.
DesRosiers, Dionne D. . . .	26	800	Rockland, Ont.	April 1, 1912	Customs.
Fetterly, Leslie McC.	31	800	Ottawa, Ont.	October 1, 1911	Finance.
Falkner, Thomas S.	18	800	Havelock, Ont	April 1, 1912	Customs.
Findlay, Alex. T	18	800	Dromore, Ont	July 1, 1912	"
Guimond, Georges.	26	800	Iberville, P.Q.	November 20, 1911 . . .	Public Works.
Guibord, Joseph R.	21	800	Clarence Creek, Ont. .	January 1, 1912	Customs.
Goodall, Arthur L.	22	800	Ottawa, Ont.	June 25, 1912	Trade and Commerce.
Grant, Herbert D.	21	800	"	June 22, 1912	Post Office.
Gagnon, Jos. L. A.	23	800	St. Claire, P.Q.	July 3, 1912	"
Griffiths, Chas. S.	29	800	Toronto, Ont.	August 1, 1912	Mines.
Hiney, Ernest M.	24	800	Ottawa, Ont	January 1, 1912	Naval Service.
Hamelin, Ulric A.	20	800	Three Rivers, P.Q. . . .	April 1, 1912	Customs.
Hartley, Hartley	35	800	Ottawa, Ont.	April 23, 1912	Interior.
Jammes, W. J. Frank	22	800	Kemptville, Ont	December 18, 1911 . . .	Mines.
Jammes, W. J. Frank	23	800	"	May 9, 1912	Post Office.
Jarvis, Frederick G. W. . . .	18	800	Ottawa, Ont.	July 8, 1912	"
Kemp, Goldwin O	26	900	"	October 1, 1911	Customs.
Kettles, Charles	20	800	Ramsayville, Ont. . . .	June 22, 1912	Post Office.
Learoyd, Douglas R	20	800	Ottawa, Ont.	April 1, 1912	Inland Revenue.
Lambert, Cecil O.	30	800	"	June 29, 1912	Post Office.
Lachaine, Joseph R.	18	800	Orleans, Ont.	July 10, 1912	"
Muddiman, Arthur B.	26	1,000	Lennoxville, P.Q.	September 12, 1911 . . .	Public Works.
MacMillan, John D.	24	800	Maxville, Ont.	September 20, 1911 . . .	Interior.
Munroe, Harry R.	21	800	Taymouth, N.B.	April 1, 1912	Customs.
MacDonald, Norman.	20	800	Ottawa, Ont.	June 22, 1912	Post Office.
Murray, Hugh Jas	23	800	Fredericton Jct., N.B. . .	June 20, 1912	Marine & Fisheries.
Mason, John B	19	800	Fenelon Falls, Ont. . . .	July 1, 1912	Post Office.
McCutcheon, Lewis W.	24	800	Ottawa, Ont.	December 16, 1911 . . .	Agriculture.
McGregor, Rob Roy	19	800	"	January 1, 1912	"
McKeown, Dalton P.	19	800	Russell, Ont.	"	Marine & Fisheries.
McCallum, Hugh A.	27	1,000	Ottawa, Ont.	"	Interior.
McEachern, Wilfred C.	19	800	"	July 1, 1912	Post Office.
Neish, Robert A.	22	800	Halifax, N.S.	October 1, 1911	Customs.
Pothier, Alpee S.	20	800	West Pubnico, N.S. . . .	January 1, 1912	Post Office.
Pratte, Herve	20	800	Ottawa, Ont.	March 1, 1912	Public Works.
Palmer, Frederick D.	21	800	Winchester, Ont.	April 1, 1912	Customs.
Perrin, Wesley E.	22	800	Toronto, Ont.	"	"
Petry, Frederick J.	19	800	Ottawa, Ont.	June 20, 1912	Marine & Fisheries.

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TABLE No. 8.—Appointments made to Subdivision B of the Second Division, as a result of open Competitive Examinations.—*Con.*

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
		\$			
Petrie, Edward	22	800	Ottawa, Ont	July 6, 1912	Post Office.
Putman, Cecil E.	18	800	"	July 15, 1912	"
Roberts, Douglas H.	23	800	Fredericton, N.B.	October 1, 1911	Customs.
Ryder, William	34	1,000	Ottawa, Ont.	January 1, 1912.	"
Richer, Cuno E. McG.	25	800	"	March 1, 1912.	Agriculture.
Rheaume, Chas. E.	19	800	St. Charles de Belle-chasse, P.Q.	April 1, 1912.	Customs.
Summers, Wesley C.	31	800	Winchester, Ont.	January 1, 1912.	Post Office.
Skuce, John H.	30	800	Ottawa, Ont.	January 3, 1912.	"
Steeves, Clarence E.	20	800	Surrey, N.B.	February 1, 1912.	Naval Service.
Smith, Sydney B.	27	800	Blissville, N.B.	April 1, 1912.	"
Simons, Daniel A.	24	800	Ottawa, Ont.	June 20, 1912.	Post Office.
St. Germain, Joreph	27	1,200	"	July 1, 1912	"
Sims, Henry R.	22	800	"	August 1, 1912.	Public Works.
Tremblay, Romuald.	20	800	St. Roch des Aulnaies, Que.	April 1, 1912.	Customs.
Tully, Chas. James	23	800	Picton, Ont.	July 8, 1912.	Interior.
Varcoe, Frederick P.	22	800	Toronto, Ont.	April 1, 1912.	Finance.
Warren, Louis D.	22	800	North Rustico, P.E.I.	January 1, 1912.	Customs.
Watt, Harold C.	24	800	Winnipeg, Man.	July 3, 1912.	Post Office.

TABLE No. 9.—Assignments made by the Commission for temporary employment in the Inside Service, under the provisions of Section 18 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

(A) Third Division (B) Second Division. In the case of temporary employment the period of service cannot under the law exceed six months in any one fiscal year.

Department.	Name	Date of Certificate.	Re-employment.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
(A)							\$
Agriculture.....	O'Neill, Estelle.....	Oct. 13, 1911	April 24, 1912	Finance.....	July 1, 1912	Post Office.....	500
	Cross, Violet I.....	Dec. 21, 1911	" 1, 1912	Agriculture.....	April 1, 1912	Agriculture.....	500
	MacCallum, Malcolm D.....	Jan. 4, 1912			Feb. 22, 1912	"	500
Civil Service Commission	Brodie, Clarice E.....	June 19, 1912					
	Lawlor, Margaret.....	July 23, 1912					
	Moffat, Anna V.....	Oct. 2, 1911	Dec. 1, 1911	Mines.....	June 15, 1912	Mines.....	500
Finance.....	Robillard, Alice.....	April 24, 1912	April 1, 1912	"	July 1, 1912	Post Office.....	500
	O'Neill, Estelle.....	" 24, 1912			" 1, 1912	"	500
	Loughran, Gertrude.....	June 18, 1912					
Indian Affairs.....	Young, Marnie.....	" 21, 1912					
	Raitt, Helena G.....	" 29, 1912					
	Macfarlane, Jessie C.....	Jan. 2, 1912					
Interior.....	Sleeth, Annie E.....	" 2, 1912			Feb. 1, 1912	Indian Affairs.....	500
	Harrod, Isabel.....	Dec. 26, 1911	April 1, 1912	Interior.....	July 1, 1912	Interior.....	500
	Stuart, Naomi E.....	April 1, 1912			" 1, 1912	"	500
Justice.....	Macfarlane, Jessie H.....	" 29, 1912					
	McElroy, Kathleen.....	June 22, 1912					
	McCabe, Kathleen.....	July 6, 1912					
Marine and Fisheries	Neilson, Evelyn.....	" 8, 1912					
	Henderson, Anne M.....	" 10, 1912					
	Sinclair, Edith M.....	" 18, 1912			Aug. 1, 1912	Interior.....	500
Marine and Fisheries	Macneil, Jamie.....	Oct. 7, 1911	April 1, 1912	Militia and Defence.....			
	McIntosh, Margaret.....	Dec. 26, 1911	April 1, 1912	Marine and Fisheries.....	July 5, 1912	Post Office.....	500
	Robillard, Alice.....	Jan. 15, 1912	" 1, 1912	Finance.....	" 1, 1912	"	500
Militia and Defence.....	Gallagher, Nellie M.....	" 15, 1912			May 2, 1912	"	500
	Scanlon, Cecelia.....	" 15, 1912			" 3, 1912	"	500
	Cavers, Edna E.....	" 15, 1912			July 1, 1912	"	500
Militia and Defence.....	Barnwell, Angeline.....	" 22, 1912			May 2, 1912	"	500
	Blyth, Mary E.....	April 1, 1912					
	LeBlanc, Florence M.....	June 17, 1912					
Militia and Defence.....	Frerichs, Natalie.....	Aug. 1, 1912					
	Burke, Maude.....	Sept. 1, 1911			Oct. 1, 1911	Militia and Defence.....	500
	Hutchings, Elizabeth.....	Dec. 19, 1911			March 1, 1912	"	500
	Macneil, Jamie.....	April 1, 1912					

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, and Section 20 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910.

(A) Third Division. (B) Second Division. In the case of temporary employment the period of service cannot, under the law, exceed six months in one fiscal year, the salary being the minimum of the respective divisions.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.	
Auditor General	A							
	Gillhooly, Effie.....	Sept. 5, 1911.					7	
	Rigby, Nellie.....	" 5 "						
	Holcomb, Minnie B.....	" 5 "						
	Slack, Gertrude H.....	" 5 "						
	McLean, Mary C.....	" 5 "						
	Ralph, Isabel M.....	" 5 "						
	Chubbuck, Madge.....	" 5 "						
	Sinclair, Mabel.....	" 7 "						
	Murphy, Ethel L.....	" 11 "						
	McLaughlin, Margaret.....	" 15 "						
	McLean, R. H. G.....	" 19 "						
	Dilworth, Nora.....	" 20 "						
	Patrick, Margie M.....	" 20 "						
	North, Lillian.....	" 21 "						
	Cameron, Georgia.....	" 25 "						
	Belanger, Blanche.....	Oct. 6 "						
	Potts, Nellie.....	" 6 "						
	Busby, Edith.....	" 26 "						
	Crough, Annie M.....	" 26 "						
Agriculture.	Anderson, Elizabeth M.....	Sept. 1 "	April 24, 1912.	Militia and Defence	July 1, 1912.	Militia and Defence	500	
	Botterell, Lule M.....	" 12 "	" 1 "	Agriculture				
	MacCallum, Minnie R.....	" 12 "						
	Skues, John H.....	Oct. 3 "			Jan. 3, 1912.	Post Office I I B	800	
	Macfarlane, Anna C.....	" 4 "						
	Larcher, Alice.....	" 5 "						
	O'Neill, Estelle.....	" 13 "	April 1, 1912.	Agriculture.	July 1, 1912.	Post Office	500	
	Fairbairn, Helena M.....	" 14 "	" 24 "	Finance	Jan. 8 "	Agriculture	500	
	Kerr, Thomas.....	" 25 "	April 24 "	Agriculture				
	Selwyn, Harley.....	Nov. 15 "						
	Richer, Edward.....	" 27 "			Mar. 1, 1912.	Agriculture I I B	800	
	Burns, S. Wm.....	Jan. 23, 1912.	April 1, 1912.	Agriculture				

	Rogers, Mabel.	"	25	"	"	1	"	"	
	McIntosh, Agnes.	Feb.	3	"	"	1	"	"	
	Potter, Eva.	"	5	"	"	1	"	"	
	Watson, Leonard.	"	5	"	"	1	"	"	
	Johnston, Wm. W.	"	7	"	"	1	"	"	
	Fortier, Mrs. H. L.	"	23	"	"	1	"	"	
	LeSueur, Florence A.	"	23	"	"	1	"	"	
	Cameron, E. Pearl.	"	26	"	"	1	"	"	Cont. of Conservation.
	Booth, Anna C.	"	26	"	"	1	"	"	Agriculture.
	Boivin, Emile A.	Mar.	15	"	April	1	"	"	
	Richardson, Florence.	"	18	"	"	1	"	"	
	Briere, Oscar.	"	20	"	"	1	"	"	
	McInnes, Jane.	April	1	"	"	1	"	"	
	Munro, Isabel.	April	3, 1912.	"	"				
	Patton, John Henry.	May	10, 1912.	"	"				
	Kendrick, Thomas.	June	4, 1912.	"	"				
	Lee, Brown A.	"	5, 1912.	"	"				
	Brodie, Clarice E.	"	19, 1912.	"	"				
	Gardner, George C.	"	24, 1912.	"	"				
	Roy, Joseph A.	July	2, 1912.	"	"				
	Mills, Arthur M.	"	2, 1912.	"	"				
	Williamson, A. E.	"	3, 1912.	"	"				
	Desjardins, Lucien.	"	10, 1912.	"	"				
	Rock, Lena M.	"	13, 1912.	"	"				
	Cavanagh, John.	"	17, 1912.	"	"				
	Paquette, David.	"	24, 1912.	"	"				
Commission of Conservation	Cameron, E. Pearl.	May	1, 1912.	"	"				
Customs...	Smith, S. M.	Oct.	27, 1911.	"	"				
	LeBlanc, Horace.	Aug.	6, 1912.	"	"				
	Pare, Lucien.	"	6, 1912.	"	"				
External Affairs	Seymour, Julia.	April	1, 1912.	"	"				
	MacGregor, Ida M.	July	3, 1912.	"	"				
Finance...	Varcoe, F. P.	Dec.	2, 1911.	"	Dec. 16, 1911.				800
	Busby, Mabel E.	June	5, 1912.	"	"				
	Daly, Annie E.	"	17, 1912.	"	"				
	Lytell, Helen.	"	17, 1912.	"	"				
	Ruckels, Annie.	"	28, 1912.	"	"				
	Cole, Gordon H.	July	2, 1912.	"	"				
	Hardy, Florence.	"	2, 1912.	"	"				
	Minnock, Gertrude.	"	2, 1912.	"	"				
	Furlong, Lillian.	"	2, 1912.	"	"				
	Beaudin, Geraldine.	"	2, 1912.	"	"				
	Furlong, Agnes.	"	6, 1912.	"	"				
	Fugère, Lucienne.	"	8, 1912.	"	"				
	Cosgrove, Nellie.	"	8, 1912.	"	"				

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c. *Con.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Finance— <i>Con.</i>	A						\$
	Dupuis, Rose	July 8, 1912.					
	Logan, Margaret P.	" 8, 1912.					
	Megloughlin, Wm.	" 19, 1912.					
	Hamilton, Mary	" 22, 1912.					
	Lafamme, Corinne	" 22, 1912.					
	Campbell, Pamela	" 23, 1912.					
Indian Affairs	Peden, Kate C.	" 24, 1912.					
	Langdon, L. E.	Oct. 23, 1911.	April 1, 1912.	Indian Affairs			
	Churchill, Winifred	Nov. 28, 1911.	" 1, 1912.	"			
	Tripp, Andrew J.	Jan. 22, 1912.	" 1, 1912.	"			
	Mahon, Leaneeta E.	" 29, 1912.	" 1, 1912.	"			
	Pepper, Mary Louise	Feb. 5, 1912.	" 1, 1912.	"			500
	Fee, John H.	June 7, 1912.			June 15, 1912	Indian Affairs	500
Inland Revenue	Learoyd, Douglas R.	Oct. 18, 1911.					
	Grignon, Louis	Jan. 16, 1912.	April 1, 1912.	Inland Revenue			800
	O'Neill, James	" 31, 1912.					
	Barry, E. Pearl	Feb. 17, 1912.	" 1, 1912.	"			
	Lees, Birdie	" 23, 1912.	" 1, 1912.	"			
	Chenier, Edouard	April 1, 1912.					
	Armstrong, A. E.	July 27, 1912.					
Interior	Turnbull, Margaret	Sept. 28, 1911.	April 1, 1912	Interior			
	Stewart, Naomi E.	Oct. 2 "	" 1 "	"			
	Dalton, Chas.	" 3 "	" 1 "	"			
	Young, Edith E.	Nov. 13 "	" 1 "	"			
	Depocas, Emile	" 15 "	" 1 "	"			
	McKeever, Ethel M.	" 23 "	" 1 "	"			
	Thomson, Alma	" 29 "	Feb. 15 "	Post Office, Interior			
	McEwen, Minnie E.	Dec. 2 "	April 1 "	"			
	Canham, Myrtle B.	" 9 "	June 1 "	"			
	Peterson, Martha M.	" 11 "	Dec. 16, 1911	Militia and Defence, Public Works	April 1, 1912	Public Works	500
	St. Thomas, James	" 21 "	April 1, 1912	Interior			
	Hewitt, Florence M.	" 26 "	" 1 "	"	July 1, 1912	Interior	500
	Norton, Helen	Jan. 5, 1912.					

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500									
July 1, 1912 Interior									
Hoare, Orminda	29	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clewes, Evelyn	29	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thoburn, Daisy	29	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nevin, Margaret A	1	Feb.	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morgan, Hilda	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Petrie, Edward	28	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Landsky, John G.	29	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Meek, Martha M	29	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
McPhee, Isabel G.	18	Mar.	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
McKercher, Harry	1	April	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hewton, Gladys	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Doe, Reginald	15	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edmonds, Katie M	15	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bastien, Roland J.	16	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stevens, Ivor F	17	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tonney, Kathleen	24	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
de Puyjalon, Roger	30	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Criquiart, Gordon B	6	May	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Herridge, Gordon B.	6	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lee, Emma L. B.	6	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barton, Mary J	22	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conoran, John	23	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
O'Neill, Joseph	23	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lemieux, Annie K	25	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carns, Richard M	25	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lynn, Lillie L.	25	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shea, Edward H.	6	June	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Murphy, Leo J.	6	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ferguson, William T	10	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Trudel, Jean J.	14	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Loyer, Rene	20	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brennan, J. Beatrice	24	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Laurie	24	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Desjardins, Horace	24	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jessup, Elizabeth	25	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Turgeon, Paul	29	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goodell, Olive	29	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Matthewman, Gerald	2	July	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hewitt, W. H	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ferguson, Minnie H	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Forward, Bessie H	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dowd, W. Ritchie	2	July	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Farnworth, Geo. J	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rainboth, Walter F	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morgan, William H	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gillet, Louis J	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allan, Frank M	4	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beauchamp, Noel	6	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ponliot, Emma	6	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lariviere, Rodolphe	8	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c.: Con.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Interior—Con.	A						
	Lancetot, Leopold	..... July 10, 1912.					
	Lavallee, Joseph	" 10 "					
	Fraser, Lulu	" 13 "					
	Goudreault, Arthur	" 13 "					
	Denny, Alina	" 15 "					
	Bedard, William G	" 16 "					
	McKenna, Martha	" 16 "					
	Lunney, Louise	" 16 "					
	Liddle, Alina	" 16 "					
	Dewar, Nora	" 17 "					
	Lawson, Linda	" 18 "					
	Fair, Marjorie H	" 20 "					
	Laverdure, Armand G	" 23 "					
	Olmstead, Howard	" 24 "					
	Donohue, Nellie	" 26 "					
	Odell, James H	" 26 "					
	Heath, Elsie B	" 27 "					
	Mattice, Ethelda	" 29 "					
	Frazer, M. H	" 30 "					
	McConnell, Katherine	" 31 "					
	Thompson, May	Aug. 1 "					
	Graham, Francis D	" 6 "					
	Rathey, Lucien	" 8 "					
	Robins, Gwendolyn	" 9 "					
	Seguin, Ubalde H	" 10 "					
	Vogan, George	" 13 "					
	Cook, Gertrude M	" 16 "					
	Luby, James F	" 19 "					
	Story, Alice A	" 19 "					
Justice.	Lewis, Hazel.	4 Oct., 1911.	1 April, 1912	Justice.			
	Lackey, M. S.	27 Nov., "	1 " "	" Inland Revenue.			
	Barry, Edna Pearl	25 Jan., 1912.	17 Feb., "	" Marine and Fisheries.			
	Spence, M. Mabel	13 Feb., "	1 April, "	Justice.			
	Sinclair, Edith...	14 " "	1 April, "	" "			
			1 Aug., 1912	Interior			500

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Name	Date	Department	Salary	Date	Department	Salary
Murphy, Emma	4 Mar.	"	1	"	"	"
Cockburn, Rose E.	10 April	"	"	"	"	"
O'Brien, Katherine C.	17 July	"	"	"	"	"
Harvey, Dorothy	6 Sept., 1911	"	"	"	"	"
Buckels, Ethyl	4 Oct.	"	"	"	"	"
Deeproose, Olivia	12 "	"	1	1 April, 1912	Marine and Fisheries	500
Breen, James	30 Nov.	"	1	"	"	"
Moore, Eleanor	6 Dec.	"	"	"	"	"
White, Mary A.	7 "	"	1	"	"	"
Blyth, M. Evelyn	9 "	"	1	"	"	"
Hamratty, Katie	15 Jan., 1912	"	"	"	"	"
Stretton, Hannah	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Foran, Margaret	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Blyth, Mary A.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Fournier, Caroline	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Fleming, Ella E.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Mackey, Emma L.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Corbett, Elizabeth	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Schryer, Emily A.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Browne, Ethel E.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Gamble, Clara L.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Manville, Mary J.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Logan, Margaret P.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
Daly, Annie E.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"
McKeown, Margaret	17 "	"	20 Aug., 1912	Trade and Commerce	"	"
Cameron, Gordon	26 Jan.	"	1 April	"	Marine and Fisheries	500
Belliveau, Evangeline	16 Feb.	"	1 "	"	"	"
Brown, Daniel W.	1 Mar.	"	1 "	"	"	"
Fournier, John A.	1 April	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, John C.	1 "	"	"	"	"	"
Petry, E. J.	1 "	"	"	"	"	"
O'Regan, Nora	10 June	"	"	"	"	"
Barry, Edna P.	19 "	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Lorne B.	5 July	"	"	"	"	"
Roy, Marjorie T.	8 "	"	"	"	"	"
Montgomery, Thos.	9 "	"	"	"	"	"
McCaflery, David	12 "	"	"	"	"	"
Peaker, Cecil	17 "	"	"	"	"	"
McClennahan, V. S. C.	26 "	"	"	"	"	"
Lodue, Archibald	16 Aug.	"	"	"	"	"
Pouliot, Eugene	18 Dec., 1911	"	1	1 April, 1912	Militia and Defence	"
Gourley, James S.	4 "	"	1	"	"	"
Oldfield, Edna	9 Jan., 1912	"	1	"	"	"
Perrin, H. E.	13 May, 1912	"	"	"	"	"
Brion, Margaret	1 June	"	"	"	"	"
Shaw, Oliver	10 "	"	"	"	"	"
Rombough, Clarence C.	15 July	"	"	"	"	"
Armstrong, Mary C.	15 Aug.	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
A Post Office— <i>Con.</i>	Brousseau, Alphonse.....	April 1, 1912					\$
	Summers, Andrew M.	" 1, 1912					
	Lalonde, Albinee.....	" 1, 1912					
	McLean, Mellville.....	" 1, 1912					500
	Sally, E. Myrtle.....	" 3, 1912					
	Carter, Robert J.....	" 9, 1912			June 15, 1912.	Post Office.....	
	Perkins, Hazel C.....	" 10, 1912					500
	Cunningham, Carrie.....	" 12, 1912					
	Sheedy, Daniel V.....	" 19, 1912					
	Carter, Owen.....	" 20, 1912			June 15, 1912.	Post Office...	
	O'Rielly, Hamilton.....	" 24, 1912					
	Morden, Beath D.....	" 26, 1912					
	Dudley, Cora V.....	May 4, 1912					
	O'Brien, J. Edwin.....	" 13, 1912					
	Guion, Norman.....	" 21, 1912					
	Badgley, Francis C.....	June 24, 1912					
	Radie, Robert S.....	" 25, 1912					
	Cross, John S.....	" 23, 1912					
	Johnson, Lorne I.....	July 2, 1912					
	Cross, William J.....	" 2, 1912					
	Guest, Carmian H.....	" 5, 1912					
	Saunders, J. L.....	" 16, 1912					
	Powell, William D.....	" 17, 1912					
	Fahey, Mary E.....	" 18, 1912					
	Johnson, Lawrence.....	" 18, 1912					
	Low, Richard A.....	" 20, 1912					
	Deschamps, Telesphore.....	" 20, 1912					
	Green, Ernest J.....	" 22, 1912					
	Burgois, J. O.....	" 24, 1912					
	Boyden, Erle.....	" 24, 1912					
	Parlow, Allan L.....	" 24, 1912					
	Freedland, Augustine B.....	July 24, 1912					
	Fripp, Herbert D.....	" 24, 1912					
	Wright, Dorothy L.....	" 24, 1912					
	Guion, Gerald W.....	" 26, 1912					
	Lees, Beatrice.....	" 29, 1912					
	Chartrand, Joseph.....	" 30, 1912					
	Renaud, Michael A.....	" 31, 1912					

TABLE No. 10.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment in the Inside Service, &c. *Con.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.		Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
B	Finance.....		June 25 "					
	Gaul, Thomas F.....		" 26 "					
	Gullock, Gordon L.....							
	Interior		Jan. 1 "	1 "	Interior.			
	Cannell, H. W.....		" 29 "	1 "	" "			
	Rhys, H. L.....							
	Library of Parliament...		Feb. 12 "					
	Starr, Allan P							
	Marine and Fisheries...		Oct. 13, 1911.		Marine and Fisheries.			
	Baker, Godfrey.....		Feb. 8, 1912.	1 "				
Public Works	Steele, Vivian A. E.....							
	Scantlebury, R. A.....	May 27 "						
	Ecksten, C. G. W.....	June 24 "						
	Rogers, George G.....	July 13 "						

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TABLE No. 11.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Sections 23 and 33, Chap. 15, 7-8 Edward VII. and Section 20, Chap. 8, 9-10 Edward VII.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Position.
Agriculture	LeSueur, W. D	{ Oct. 24, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	780	Clerk.
	Rothwell, George B.	{ Nov. 8, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	900	"
	Rhodes, Ernest	Nov. 29, '11	900	"
	Peart, Grant S.	Jan. 15, '12	1,200	"
	Mortimer, Robert E.	{ Feb. 6, '12 Apr. 1, '12 }	1,200	"
	Arsenault, H. P.	Apr. 1, '12	800	Translator.
	Castonguay, Ernest.	" 1, '12	700	"
	Dash, John Sydney.	Aug. 1, '12	1,200	Clerk.
Commission of Conserva- tion	Grange, Helen A.	July 26, '12	700	Librarian.
Inland Revenue.....	Davidson, Edith.	Oct. 3, '11	1,150	Clerk.
	Laforce, J. E.	July 10, '12	1,200	"
Interior.....	Sammon, John J.	{ Sept. 29, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	1,200	Draughtsman.
	Elias, Arthur E.	{ Sept. 7, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	700	Engrosser.
	Fleming, Alan C.	{ Oct. 10, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	1,200	Draughtsman.
	Depocas, Emile.	{ Dec. 4, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	700	Clerk.
	Bourgault, C. E.	Dec. 5, '11	1,200	Draughtsman.
	King, Shirley.	{ Dec. 18, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	1,200	"
	Beddoe, Alan B.	{ Jan. 19, '12 Apr. 1, '12 }	700	Clerk.
	Cram, Haldane R.	{ Jan. 22, '12 Apr. 1, '12 }	1,200	Draughtsman.
	Turcotte, Ernest.	Apr. 9, '12	700	Clerk.
	Cannell, H. W.	July 31, '12	1,200	Draughtsman.
	Kydd, George.	Aug. 3, '12	1,200	Technical Clerk.
	Kirwan, Gerald.	" 3, '12	1,200	"
	Davis, A. L.	" 8, '12	1,200	"
	Quinlan, L. J.	" 9, '12	1,200	"
	Mills, Thomas S.	" 12, '12	1,200	"
	George, Wm. B.	" 14, '12	1,200	"
	Hughson, William G.	" 19, '12	1,200	"
	Leclerc, Louis	" 26, '12	1,200	"
Marine and Fisheries....	Law, Helen C.	{ Nov. 7, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	700	Clerk.
Militia and Defence.....	Creeggan, Isabel	{ Dec. 21, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	800	Expert Stenographer.
	McAdam, Ena.	{ Mar. 7, '12 Apr. 1, '12 }	800	"
Mines	Wallis, C. J.	Nov. 27, '11	1,040	Dry Plate Photographer.
	Brown, Mabel G.	Apr. 1, '12	720	Asst. Photographer.
	O'Farrell, Mary T.	May 29, '12	720	Clerk.
	Hennessey, Frank C.	July 27, '12	750	"
Naval Service.....	Cordelle, Harry H.	Sept. 13, '11	800	"
	Robson, Harold S.	Apr. 1, '12	800	"
Public Works.....	McGregor, H. H.	{ Sept. 9, '11 June 21, '12 }	900	Assistant.
	Noel, Laetitia.	{ Nov. 9, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	750	Expert Stenographer.
	Jerome, Patricia.	{ Dec. 11, '11 Apr. 1, '12 }	750	"
	Harrell, Percy.	Apr. 1, '12	800	Clerk.

TABLE No. 11.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment were issued by the commission, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Position.
Railways and Canals.	Crawford, Clayton S....	(Jan. 4, '12)	800	..
		(Apr. 1, '12)		
	Beardsley, George F.	(Jan. 18, '12)	800	.
		(Apr. 1, '12)		
	Armstrong, May.....	(Jan. 15, '12)	800	..
		(Apr. 1, '12)		

TABLE No. 12.—Appointments made to special positions as the result of open competition.

Name.	Age.	Position.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Department.
Armstrong, W. B.	28	Draughtsman.	IIB	Oct. 1, 1911.	1,200	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Interior.
Blizard, John	29	Technical engineer	IIA	Sept. 26, 1911.	1,750	Ottawa, Ont.	Mines.
Barrowman, G. D.	27	Custodian of instruments	IIB	Oct. 28, 1911.	1,200	Toronto, Ont.	"
Blair, C. M. E.	29	Audit clerk	IIIA	Dec. 1, 1911.	900	Ottawa, Ont.	Auditor General.
Bowman, Chas. A.	28	Mechanical draughtsman	IIB	" 5, 1911.	1,200	Prescott, Ont.	Railways and Canals.
Bergoend, J. F.	34	Translator	IIB	Jan. 1, 1912.	1,200	Montreal, Que.	Agriculture.
Brittain, Wm. H.	22	Clerk	IIB	" 23, 1912	1,200	Macdonald College, Que.	"
Colquhoun, G. A.	24	Draughtsman	IIB	Oct. 1, 1911.	1,200	Vankleek Hill, Ont.	Interior.
Clarke, Geo. N.	22	"	IIB	Mar. 1, 1912	800	Ottawa, Ont.	"
deDonceel, P. A.	33	Architectural draughtsman	IIB	Dec. 13, 1911.	1,300	"	Public Works.
Ellis, Sidney C.	32	Mining engineer	IIA	Feb. 29, 1912.	1,800	"	Mines.
Fraser, Miss E. M.	28	Audit clerk	IIIA	Dec. 1, 1911.	900	"	Auditor General.
Freeland, J. J.	27	Draughtsman	IIB	Oct. 1, 1911.	1,200	"	Interior.
Graham, S. N.	33	Asst. curator.	IIA	" 23, 1911.	1,600	Kingston, Ont.	Mines.
Hammer, Roy S.	28	Assist. to Asst. Live Stock Commissioner.	IIA	Nov. 16, 1911.	1,600	Perth, Ont.	Agriculture.
Herbert, Wm. H.	27	Draughtsman	IIB	Oct. 1, 1911.	1,200	Ottawa, Ont.	Interior.
Hooper, R. H.	26	General draughtsman	IIB	Dec 11, 1911.	1,200	"	Railways and Canals.
Henderson, John.	34	Draughtsman	IIB	May 1, 1912.	1,000	Granby, Que.	Marine and Fisheries.
Harmon, B. W.	24	Asst. to Inspector of Fish Hatcheries	IIB	July 30, 1912.	1,200	Woodstock, N.B.	"
Laurie, Wm.	29	Clerk	IIA	Jan. 13, 1912.	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.	Naval Service.
Lee, Robert B.	21	"	IIB	June 12, 1912.	1,000	"	"
McCully, Robert C.	22	Computer	IIB	Nov. 2, 1911.	1,200	"	Interior.
McDonald, John F.	26	Draughtsman	IIB	Oct. 1, 1911.	1,200	"	"
Macdonald, Colin S.	25	Draughtsman	IIB	July 1, 1912.	1,200	"	"
Rowan, James T.	21	Correspondence clerk.	IIB	Sept. 12, 1911.	800	"	Marine and Fisheries.
Ross, Robert C.	28	Draughtsman	IIB	Oct. 1, 1911.	1,200	Port Robinson, Ont.	Interior.
Richmond, David W.	27	"	IIB	Nov. 21, 1911.	1,200	Brighton, Ont.	"
Spero, John E.	27	"	IIB	Oct. 1, 1911	1,200	Ottawa, Ont.	"
Swaine, James M.	23	Asst. entomologist.	IIA	Nov. 2, 1911	1,800	Macdonald College, Que.	Agriculture.
Thomas, Arthur S.	22	Draughtsman	IIB	Oct. 1, 1911	1,200	Kingston, Ont.	Interior.
Thornton, Arthur F.	27	Mechanical engineer	IIB	Jan. 5, 1912.	1,300	Ottawa, Ont.	Agriculture.

TABLE No. 13.—Appointments made by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. (A) After selection by open competition. (B) After selection by the departments without competition.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Residence when Appointed.	Position.	Department.
(A)							
Buck, Frank E.	IIB.	\$ 1,200	Feb. 1, 1912		Ottawa, Ont.	Assistant to Dominion Horticulturist	Agriculture.
Beck-von Staffeldt, Otto.	IIB.	800	Aug. 1, 1912		Ottawa, Ont.	Draughtsman.	Public Works.
Christie, James B.	IIB.	1,000	" 19, 1912	Feb. 19, 1912	"	"	Marine and Fisheries.
Gorry, Johnathan H.	IIB.	1,200	June 14, 1912	July 27, 1912	"	"	Interior.
Cunningham, W. C.	IIA.	1,600	July 26, 1912		"	Cartographer.	Mines.
Drought, Frederick	IIA.	1,800	Dec. 11, 1911	Dec. 11, 1911	"	Chief Draughtsman.	Railways and Canals.
Grindley, F. H.	IIB.	1,300	May 3, 1912	May 24, 1912	Montreal, Que.	Clerk.	Agriculture.
Hunter, David H.	IIB.	1,300	Aug. 9, 1912		"	Architectural Draughtsman.	Public Works.
Jordan, Edward E.	IIB.	1,200	Sept. 16, 1911		"	Computer.	Interior.
McDonnell, John.	IIB.	1,200	Jan. 4, 1912	Jan. 4, 1912	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	"	"
McVeigh, Thomas F.	IIA.	1,600	May 9, 1912		Ottawa, Ont.	Clerk.	Naval Service.
Nevin, Lawrence A.	IIB.	1,200	Oct. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 1911	Sorel, Que.	Draughtsman.	Interior.
Rush, Walter A.	IIA.	1,600	March 19, 1912	May 13, 1912	Ottawa, Ont.	Technical Officer	Naval Service.
Smith, Hugh C.	IIB.	1,200	Sept. 25, 1911		Cape Race, Nfd.	Draughtsman.	Interior.
Thomson, Allan R.	IIB.	1,200	June 28, 1912		Toronto, Ont.	"	"
Young, Charles H.	IIB.	1,200	Jan. 22, 1912		Ottawa, Ont.	Curator's Assistant.	Mines.
(B)							
Attfield, Arthur E.	IIB.	1,300	April 20, 1912	June 5, 1912	Ottawa, Ont.	Draughtsman	Post Office.
Archibald, Edgar S.	IB.	2,100	June 6, 1912	" 21, 1912	Truro, N.S.	Dominion Animal Husbandman	Agriculture.
Brown, Eric.	IB.	2,100	Feb. 12, 1912	May 3, 1912	Ottawa, Ont.	Director of National Art Gallery	Public Works.
Burns, Charles.	IB.	2,100	March 1, 1912	March 1, 1912	Arnprior, Ont.	Assistant Chief Inspector of Clothing	Militia and Defence.
Cordelle, Harry H.	IIB.	800	" 28, 1912	May 3, 1912	London, Eng.	Clerk.	Naval Service.
Cameron, Kenneth M.	IB.	2,500	June 28, 1912		Ottawa, Ont.	Assistant Engineer.	Public Works.
Duckett, Chas. E.	IIA.	1,600	Jan. 18, 1912		Montreal, Que.	Translator.	House of Commons.
Donnell, John A.	IIA.	1,600	March 28, 1912	May 3, 1912	Ottawa, Ont.	Assistant Editor.	Commission of Conservation.
Dymond, John R.	IIB.	1,200	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 30, 1912	Kerwood, Ont.	Clerk.	Agriculture.
deSalabery, Rene.	IB.	2,100	June 6, 1912		Bryson, Que.	"	Justice.
Grigg, Richard		6,000	Jan. 20, 1912		Montreal, Que.	Commissioner of Commerce.	Trade and Commerce.
Hubbell, Ernest W.	IB.	2,700	Oct. 3, 1911	Jan. 1, 1912	Ottawa, Ont.	Chief Inspector of Surveys.	Interior.
Kenney, James F.	IIA.	1,600	May 25, 1912	June 15, 1912	Toronto, Ont.	Clerk.	Secretary of State.

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Kindle, Edward M.	IA.	2,800	"	21, 1912	May	24, 1912	Washington, U.S.	Invertebrate Palæontologist	Mines.
La Rochelle, Jos. E.	IIB.	1,300	March 18, 1912	May	24, 1912	Levis, Que.	Mechanical Draughtsman	Public Works.	Public Works.
Malte, M. Oscar	IB.	2,100	April 29, 1912	"	24, 1912	Ottawa, Ont.	Plant Breeding Expert	Agriculture.	Agriculture.
Macdonald, Donald	IIB.	1,300	June 28, 1912	Aug.	5, 1912	"	Clerk	Public Works.	Public Works.
Mason, Thomas H.	IIA.	1,600	Aug. 1, 1912			"	"	Agriculture.	Agriculture.
McGibbon, Charles	IB.	2,100	May 9, 1912			Penetanguishene, Ont.	Inspector, Indian Agencies in Ontario	Indian Affairs.	Indian Affairs.
Parker, David W.	IIA.	1,600	"	25, 1912	June	15, 1912	Bedford, Que.	Clerk	Secretary of State.
Rothwell, Geo. B.	IIB.	1,200	Aug. 3, 1912			Ottawa, Ont.	Assistant to Dominion Animal Husbandman	Secretary of State.	Secretary of State.
Sawyer, Thomas	IIB.	1,300	Sept. 21, 1911			"	Draughtsman	Agriculture.	Agriculture.
Smith, Leonard G.	IIB.	800	Oct. 1, 1911			London, Eng.	Assistant Photographer	Public Works.	Public Works.
Schwitzer, Thos. H.	IB.	2,500	March 25, 1912	May	24, 1912	Ottawa, Ont.	Mechanical Engineer	Interior.	Interior.
Smillie, Eleanor A.	IIB.	1,200	May 25, 1912	June	15, 1912	Westmount, Que.	Clerk	Public Works.	Public Works.
Sladen, Frederick W. L.	IIA.	1,800	June 28, 1912	July	27, 1912	The Fir, Eng.	Assistant Entomologist for Apiculture	Secretary of State.	Secretary of State.
Townshend, Herbert O.	IIB.	800	Nov. 17, 1911	Nov.	16, 1911	Ottawa, Ont.	Clerk	Agriculture.	Agriculture.
Tremblay, Joseph A.	IIB.	1,200	May 25, 1912	June	15, 1912	Montreal, Que.	"	Naval Service.	Naval Service.
Torrance, Frederick	IA.	3,300	July 24, 1912	July	27, 1912	Winnipeg, Man.	Veterinary Director General	Secretary of State.	Secretary of State.
Trudel, Armand	IB.	2,100	"	25, 1912	Aug.	26, 1912	Montreal, Que.	Agriculture.	Agriculture.
							Assistant Law Clerk	Public Works.	Public Works.

TABLE No. 14.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Sections 24 and 26 (Subdivision 2) of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	From.			To.			Date.
		Sub-div.	1st div.	Sub-div.	Sub-div.	1st div.	2nd	
Agriculture...	Lynch, W. J	"	"	"	A	"	Apr.	2, 1912.
	Shutt, Frank T	"	"	"	A	"	"	"
	Dubourg, H	"	"	"	B	2nd	June	"
	Higgins, C. H	"	3rd	"	B	1st	"	15,
	Barnes, Robert	"	2nd	"	B	"	"	17,
	Eddy, E. D	"	"	"	B	"	"	17,
	Casey, M. W	"	"	"	B	"	"	17,
	Watson, J. F	"	"	"	A	2nd	"	17,
	Kilgallin, J.	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Whitley, C. F	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Robinson, C. H	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Stuart, Alex	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Pelletier, Eugene	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Evans, Charles	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Cooke, L. L	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Macrae, C. M	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Watts, R. E	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Munro, J. R	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Skead, James	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Wilkins, Joseph	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Dick, Miss I. M	"	3rd	"	A	3rd	"	17,
	Bowden, Mrs. G	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Irwin, Miss Annie	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Braden, Miss E. P	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Cook, Miss A. A	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Armstrong, Miss F. S	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	McIver, Mrs. M. E	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Rogers, Miss E. W	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Kingsmill, Mrs. E. A	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Boulet, Miss L. F	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Drummond, Miss B	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Grant, Miss Jean F	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Elliott, Miss M. L	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Belanger, Aristide	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Shaw, Miss A. L	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Letourneau, J. A	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Lafontaine, Miss M. L	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,
	Pelletier, J. C. H	"	"	"	A	"	"	17,

TABLE No. 14.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	From		To		Date.
		Sub-div.	3rd div.	Sub-div.	3rd div.	
Inland Revenue	Matthews, E. D. K	"	B 3rd div.	"	A 3rd div.	Dec. 14, 1911.
	Way, E. O	"	A "	"	B 2nd "	" 16, "
	Fowler, George.	"	A 2nd "	"	B 1st "	May 21, 1912.
	Kitto, Victor	"	B "	"	A 2nd "	July 17, "
	Quain, R.	"	A "	"	B 1st "	Aug. 22, "
Superintendent of Insurance	Moorman, Miss L. L.	"	A 3rd "	"	B 2nd "	Dec. 16, 1911.
	Byrne, J. J	"	B "	"	A 3rd "	Mar. 18, 1912.
	Savage, Miss E. A	"	B "	"	A "	" 18, "
Interior	Perron, Wm. C	"	B "	"	A 3rd "	Sept. 8, 1911.
	Chevrier, E. L.	"	B 2nd "	"	A 2nd "	" 8, "
	Engler, C. W. B.	"	A "	"	B 1st "	" 8, "
	Peaker, Wm. James.	"	B "	"	A 2nd "	" 9, "
	Moore, R. T.	"	B 3rd "	"	A 3rd "	" 14, "
	Blyth, E.	"	B "	"	A "	" 14, "
	Reynolds, Miss M. E.	"	B "	"	A "	" 14, "
	Norrish, B. E.	"	B 2nd "	"	A 2nd "	" 20, "
	Lynch, F. C. C.	"	B "	"	A "	Oct. 3, "
	Eagleson, Jas. S.	"	B "	"	A "	" 4, "
	Bennie, Jas. K	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	Kulford, H. L.	"	B 3rd "	"	A 3rd "	" 4, "
	Eastman, E. R	"	B "	"	A "	Dec. 16, "
	McCann, David.	"	A "	"	B 2nd "	" 16, "
	Worden, Gordon	"	B 2nd "	"	A "	" 16, 1912.
	Hancock, Annie K.	"	B 3rd "	"	A 3rd "	Feb. 1, "
	Adams, Miss G. E.	"	B "	"	A 2nd "	" 1, "
	Wyld, Grier.	"	B 2nd "	"	A "	" 9, "
	Blanchet, A. E.	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	McClennan, W. D.	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	Roger, Alec	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	Carroll, M. J.	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	D'Orsonnens, A.	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	Motherwell, R. M.	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	DeLury, R. E.	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	Nugent, D. B	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	Jaques, W. C.	"	B "	"	A "	" 6, "
	Bailey, Wm. Mark.	"	B "	"	A "	" 7, "
	Byshe, F. H.	"	B "	"	A "	" 28, "

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	Wood, Ernest E.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	28,	"
	Cram, A. S.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	28,	"
	Elliott, Jas. S. E.	"	B	3rd	"	B	"	"	"	June	15,	"
	Hearnden, J. R.	"	A	"	"	B	"	"	"	"	15,	"
	Shields, Joseph	"	B	"	"	A	3rd	"	"	"	28,	"
	Plant, H. A.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	Ang.	27,	"
Justice	Leblanc, Aimé	"	A	2nd	"	B	1st	"	"	Nov.	25,	1911
	Masters, C. H.	"	B	1st	"	A	"	"	"	Apr.	23,	1912
	Lane, H. B. S.	"	A	2nd	"	B	"	"	"	"	23,	1912
	Pillar, Laura M.	"	B	3rd	"	A	3rd	"	"	"	23,	1912
Labour	Giddens, Francis W.	"	B	2nd	"	A	2nd	"	"	Mar.	25,	1912
	DuBreuil, Victor	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	25,	1912
	McNiven, J. D.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	25,	1912
Marine and Fisheries	Cowie, J. J.	"	A	"	"	B	1st	"	"	Feb.	14,	1912
	Buck, S. E.	"	B	3rd	"	A	3rd	"	"	"	14,	1912
	Binks, N. T.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	14,	1912
	McFee, Bruce	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	14,	1912
	Talbot, Lionel	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	14,	1912
	Lachaine, J. B.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	14,	1912
	Steele, V. H.	"	A	2nd	"	B	1st	"	"	Apl.	18,	1912
	Campbell, D. C.	"	A	"	"	B	2nd	"	"	"	18,	1912
	Jennings, F. B.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	18,	1912
	Roberts, J. W. G.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	18,	1912
	Larose, E. C.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	18,	1912
	Brunel, W. H.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	18,	1912
	Doyle, Miss M. C.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	18,	1912
	Thomas, Mrs. A. H.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	18,	1912
	Enman, Miss T. McL.	"	B	3rd	"	A	3rd	"	"	"	18,	1912
	Blount, Miss Bessie	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	May	3,	1912
	Rochon, Miss Anna	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	3,	1912
	Clark, Miss Jessie	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	3,	1912
	Wainwright, Muriel	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	3,	1912
	Matton, Leon	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	3,	1912
	Doherty, Sarah	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	3,	1912
	Brenner, Irene	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	3,	1912
	de Miffonis, L. F. H.	"	B	2nd	"	A	2nd	"	"	"	21,	1912
	White, P. K.	"	A	3rd	"	B	"	"	"	June	15,	1912
	Percival, Miss H. M.	"	B	"	"	A	3rd	"	"	Aug.	23,	1912
Militia and Defence	DeCelles, J. A. Z.	"	B	2nd	"	A	2nd	"	"	Dec.	1,	1911
	Maple, H. E.	"	A	3rd	"	B	"	"	"	"	19,	1911
	Goldwyer-Lewis, A. B.	"	A	2nd	"	B	1st	"	"	Apr.	9,	1912
	McKenna, J. A.	"	A	"	"	B	"	"	"	May	9,	1912
	Donaldson, J. B.	"	B	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	"	9,	1912
	Barry, David	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	9,	1912
	Prenter, Gertrude	"	B	3rd	"	A	3rd	"	"	"	9,	1912
	Roxborough, Irma B.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	"	9,	1912

TABLE No. 14.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission, &c. *Con.*

Department.	Name.	From		To		Date.
		Sub-div.	div	Sub-div.	div	
Mines.....	Potter, Mary.....	"	B 3rd	"	A 3rd	9 May, 1912.
	Boyle, F. J.....	"	A "	"	B 2nd	15 June, "
	Connor, M. F.....	"	A 2nd	"	A 1st	14 Feb., "
	Marshall, John.....	"	B 1st	"	A "	22 "
	Boyd, W. H.....	"	B "	"	A "	22 "
	LeRoy, O. E.....	"	B "	"	A "	22 "
	Camsell, Charles.....	"	B "	"	A "	22 "
	Collins, W. H.....	"	A 2nd	"	B "	22 "
	Johnston, W. A.....	"	A "	"	B "	22 "
	Malcolm, W.....	"	A "	"	B "	22 "
	Dickinson, A.....	"	A "	"	B "	22 "
	Lister, Miss M.....	"	B 3rd	"	A 3rd	22 "
	Calhoun, Miss M.....	"	B "	"	A "	22 "
	Groves, S.....	"	A 2nd	"	B 1st	18 Mar., "
Naval Service	Killeen, Thos. L.....	"	B 3rd	"	A 3rd	29 Dec., 1911.
	Johnston, Miss Vera W. .	"	B "	"	A "	30 "
	Jobin, Paul.....	"	B 2nd	"	A 2nd	11 Jan., 1912.
	Savary, Charles.....	"	B "	"	A "	11 "
	Venn, G. C.....	"	B "	"	A "	11 "
	Bachand, A. G.....	"	B "	"	B 1st	13 "
	Cox, Fred E.....	"	B "	"	A 2nd	9 May
	Sneyd, Ralph E.....	"	B "	"	A "	9 "
	Frechette, Raoul.....	"	B "	"	A "	17 "
	Martin, Annie.....	"	B 3rd	"	A 3rd	1 Dec., 1911.
	Smith, S. T.....	"	A "	"	B 2nd	16 "
	O'Connor, J. C.....	"	A "	"	B "	16 "
	O'Halloran, W. H.....	"	A "	"	B "	16 "
	Lorans, J. M.....	"	A "	"	B "	16 "
Post Office.	Joliffe, F. E.....	"	A "	"	B "	16 "
	Shaw, Henry S.....	"	B 2nd	"	B "	20 "
	Plunkett, Geo. L.....	"	B "	"	A "	20 "
	Bollard, Jos. Henry.....	"	B "	"	A "	20 "
	Wilson, Wm. Thos.....	"	B "	"	A "	20 "
	Taylor, Ernest L.....	"	B "	"	A "	20 "
	Learoyd, Edward L.....	"	B "	"	A "	20 "
	Cousineau, Edward Jos.....	"	B "	"	A "	20 "
		"		"		
		"		"		

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Beatty, Wm. John.....	"	B	"	3rd	A	"	"	20	"	"
Marier, Joseph.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Wainwright, Rosale.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
St. Denis, Miss Emma	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Crowley, Miss Margaret.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
McDonald, Clarence B.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Hudon, Emile.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Dessaint, Henri.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Butterworth, Frederick.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Bunel, Geo. Edmond.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Robertson, C. R., (Jr).....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
O'Hara, John Joseph.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Kalls, Elmer.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Parish, Roswell N.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	21	"	"
Legault, J. T. R.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	Dec.	21, 1911	"
Wilson, Jas. Kenny	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911	"
McLachlin, Geo. R.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911.	"
Cassey, Donald Jas	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911.	"
McDonald, Alex	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911.	"
Goodwin, Michael F.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911.	"
Tyrell, Geo. Murray.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911.	"
McCleery, Edward J.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911.	"
Iveson, Wm. Henry.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911.	"
Fauvel, Bertram A.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911.	"
MacLean, Miss E. K.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	21, 1911	"
Morgan, Irwin.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	Jan.	2, 1912.	"
Perrault, Wm. Henry.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	2, 1912	"
Stevens, Mrs. A.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	2, 1912.	"
Clarke, Miss M. M.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	Feb.	7, 1912.	"
Simpson, Miss J. S.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	7, 1912.	"
Fraser, Margaret.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	7, 1912	"
Wright, Miss L. M.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	7, 1912.	"
Lemaire, E. J.....	"	B	"	1st	A	"	"	"	7, 1912.	"
Binks, G. J.....	"	B	"	"	A	1st	"	Mar.	7, 1912	"
Rochester, F. K.....	"	B	"	2nd	A	"	"	April	15, 1912.	"
Fortier, J. G.....	"	A	"	"	B	"	"	"	16, 1912.	"
Groulx, F. E. S.....	"	A	"	"	B	"	"	"	16, 1912	"
Lewis, J. H.....	"	A	"	"	B	"	"	"	16, 1912.	"
Fairweather, J. H.....	"	A	"	"	B	"	"	"	16, 1912.	"
Hale, J. S.....	"	A	"	"	B	"	"	"	16, 1912.	"
McGrail, T.....	"	B	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	23, 1912.	"
Heming, A. R.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	23, 1912.	"
Hanley, W. R.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	23, 1912	"
Robertson, C. R.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	23, 1912.	"
Prendergast, J.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	23, 1912.	"
Seguin, P. O. O.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	23, 1912	"
Brennan, P. J.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	23, 1912.	"
Hayes, G. H.....	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	"	23, 1912.	"
Whillans, G. M.....	"	A	"	3rd	B	"	"	June	15, 1912.	"
Sheldon, C. C.....	"	A	"	"	B	"	"	"	15, 1912	"

TABLE No. 14.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission, &c.—*Con.*

Department.	Name.	From			To			Date.
		Sub-div.	A	3rd	div.	Sub-div.	2nd	
Post Office— <i>Con</i>	Beaulieu, J. H.	"	A	"	"	"	B	June 15, 1912.
	Mooney, A. A.	"	A	"	"	"	B	" 15, 1812.
	Renwick, L. H.	"	A	"	"	"	B	" 15, 1912.
	Ostrom, Hettie.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912.
	Sinclair, Maggie B.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912.
	Powell, Miss N. C.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912.
	Bowell, Margaret.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912.
	Hunter, Olive.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912.
	Robinson, Miss F. H.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912.
	Waller, Miss A. F.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912.
	Smith, Miss I. B.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	McDonald, Miss F. C.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Frechette, Jeanne.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	MacNish, Miss A. H.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
Privy Council	Castonguay, Louise.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Turcot, Miss M. R.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Brenot, G. H.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Baudry, Irene	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Avery, G. C.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Robinson, R. V.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Campbell, J. B.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Buckley, Miss H. G.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	O'Connor, Miss M. A.	"	B	"	"	"	A	" 19, 1912
	Merriam, A. W.	"	B	"	"	"	A	Apr. 23, 1912
	Foley, J. H.	"	B	"	"	"	A	Dec. 1, 1911
	Snelling, C. B.	"	B	"	"	"	A	1, 1911
	Farrell, Frank.	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	8, 1912
	LaRochelle, Norbert.	"	B	"	"	"	A	8, 1912
Printing and Stationery	Snow, Alfred T.	"	B	"	"	"	A	8, 1912
	Howard, John C.	"	B	"	"	"	A	8, 1912
	Emond, Wm.	"	B	3rd	"	"	A	8, 1912
	Randall, George.	"	B	"	"	"	A	8, 1912
	Reardon, Jas. A.	"	B	"	"	"	A	8, 1912
	Sawyer, Arthur J.	"	B	"	"	"	A	8, 1812
	Bronskill, Fred G.	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	8, 1912
	Bance, Henri.	"	B	"	"	"	A	Sept. 7, 1911
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
Public Works		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
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		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		
		"			"	"		

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Mavant, Emanuel.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	1911
Marion, J. E.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	8, 1911
Wiley, W.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	8, 1911
Dunn, H. J.	"	B	"	"	A	"	"	8, 1911
Shearer, John.	"	A	"	"	B	1st	"	8, 1911
Desjardins, Dauray.	.....	"	B	3rd	.....	"	A	3rd	.....	"	.....	9, 1911
Snelling, Miss E. L.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1911
Deruchie, J. H.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1911
Jones, Miss M. S.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1911
Bray, J. E.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	14, 1911
Hardcastle, Miss A.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	Oct.	.....	26, 1911
Moffatt, Miss C. H.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	26, 1911
Guilmont, Miss A.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	26, 1911
McPherson, Miss H. G.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	26, 1911
Purvis, Mrs. M.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	26, 1911
Connery, Miss M. M.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	Dec.	.....	6, 1911
Denis, V.	.....	"	B	2nd	.....	"	A	2nd	.....	"	.....	6, 1911
Matheson, N.	.....	"	B	3rd	.....	"	A	3rd	.....	"	.....	6, 1911
Rouleau, R.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	6, 1911
Kavanagh, Miss M. B.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	6, 1911
de Grosbois, Mrs. V. G.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	6, 1911
Nutting, Mrs. Claire.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	6, 1911
Besette, J. B.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	6, 1911
Mackay, C. S. A.	.....	"	B	2nd	.....	"	A	2nd	.....	"	.....	15, 1911
Bedard, J. B. E.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	15, 1911
Gagnon, P. E.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	15, 1911
Drouin, J. A.	.....	"	A	3rd	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	.....	16, 1911
Belleau, Dr. A. E.	.....	"	A	2nd	.....	"	B	1st	.....	Jan.	.....	5, 1912
Belanger, Oscar.	.....	"	B	3rd	.....	"	A	3rd	.....	Feb.	.....	12, 1912
Blais, Blanche.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	12, 1912
Cantin, J. A.	.....	"	B	2nd	.....	"	A	2nd	.....	"	.....	14, 1912
Lefort, P. A.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	Mar.	.....	18, 1912
Keeley, D. H.	.....	"	B	1st	.....	"	A	1st	.....	"	.....	18, 1912
Mackay, L. J.	.....	"	B	2nd	.....	"	A	2nd	.....	"	.....	25, 1912
Chalifour, J. M.	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	B	1st	.....	May	.....	9, 1912
Somerville, J. M.	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
Moffet, Paul E.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	2nd	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
Bray, J. U.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
Vincent, Joseph.	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	B	1st	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
Routhier, J. S. J.	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
Minard, D. McR.	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
St. Laurent, J. B.	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
Paré, Arthur.	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
Charron, Louis.	.....	"	B	"	.....	"	A	2nd	.....	"	.....	9, 1912
Dorman, Robert.	.....	"	A	3rd	.....	"	B	"	.....	Oct.	.....	1, 1911.
Robinson, C. B.	.....	"	B	2nd	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	.....	31, "
Cope, W. V.	.....	"	A	"	.....	"	B	1st	.....	Nov.	.....	7, "
Mothersill, G. A.	.....	"	B	1st	.....	"	A	"	.....	April	.....	12, 1912.
Buckley, Charles.	.....	"	B	3rd	.....	"	A	3rd	.....	"	.....	15, "

Railway and Canals.

TABLE No. 14.—Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission, &c. *Con.*

Department.	Name.	From			To			Date.
		Sub-div.	1st	div	Sub-div.	1st	div	
Secretary of State.	Storr, Ira W.	"	B 1st	"	"	A 1st	"	April 4, 1912.
	O'Donnell, Peter J.	"	B 3rd	"	"	A 3rd	"	" 4, "
	Colson, Frederick.	"	B 1st	"	"	A 1st	"	" 4, "
	Bigras, Miss Victoria.	"	B 3rd	"	"	A 3rd	"	" 12, "
	Shouldis, Miss Louise.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	McKay, Miss Jessie.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Ogilvy, Miss Grace.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Beith, Miss Frances.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Russell, Miss H. M.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Smith, Miss Marion.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Robertson, Miss Margaret.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Greaves, Miss Maude.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Muir, Miss Violet.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	McDonald, Miss F. M.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Fee, Norman.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Poirier, Dolar.	"	B "	"	"	A "	"	" 12, "
	Shibley, G. R.	"	A "	"	"	B 2nd	"	June 13, "

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TABLE No. 15.—Certificates of Qualification issued by the Commission in connection with temporary appointments in the Department of Mines under the provisions of Section 12, Chap. 29, 6-7 Edward VII.—An Act to create a Department of Mines.

Name.	Date of Appointment	Position.	Made Permanent.	Salary.
				\$
Graham, Stanley N	Sept. 15, 1911.	Assistant Curator.....	Oct. 23, 1911..	1,600

TABLE No. 16.—Certificates of Qualification issued by the Commission under the provisions of Section 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, in connection with certain appointments made by the Governor-in-Council.

Department.	Name	Salary.	Date of Certificate.
		\$	
Customs.....	Roe, James Sydney..	1,300	Oct. 31, 1911..
Public Works.....	Sarault, Louise.....	1,300	" 31, 1911..
Marine and Fisheries.....	Heidmann, Gustav...	1,300	Nov. 20, 1911.
Post Office.....	Bernier, P. E.....	1,300	" 20, 1911.
Secretary of State.....	Mitchell, Jas Gilbert	1,300	" 28, 1911.
Inland Revenue....	Laflamme, J. L. K...	1,300	Jan. 11, 1912..
Justice	Morse, Charles.....	3,300	April 15, 1912.

PART IV

EXAMINATION PAPERS

I.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER
14, 1911. (No. 148.)

WRITING.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—100.

Prince Edward Island, the smallest of the provinces of Canada, is an island south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is called the "Garden of the Gulf." It has a land area of 2,184 square miles, of which more than 600 square miles are still in forest and woodland. The Island is separated from the adjacent provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia by the Straits of Northumberland. It is 150 miles long, and varies from 9 to 30 miles in width, and has a population of about 104,000. During the summer daily communication is maintained with the mainland by two steamship lines, and during the winter, by steamer specially built for winter navigation. The climate is moist and cool in summer, while in winter the temperature never drops to a very low point. The total precipitation in rain and snow is from 35 to 40 inches annually.

SPELLING.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 3 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

No young man can afoard to loose money. Neether can he afoard to loose time. for time meens money. If he wishes to make his way in the wurld, he must make the best possibel use of his time. In other wordds, he must always be industrius. No matter how bizzy a man may bee at his particuler line of work, he has sum time wich he can devoate to bettering himself in the qualitys in which he is weekest. If he devoates all his time, all his thots, all his energys, to only one kind of work, he will become one-sided. But if he will do his choosen work with all his mite, and, at the same time, keep his leasure hours open to the wisdom which he can find all around him, he will speadily overtake the older kumrad who has eyes onley for his own work. Musick, books and nature are frends that no young man can afoard to despize. Pleasure after work is one of the necesities of life, but the greatest plesure is found in those things which develope and create the qualitys of sweetness, inteligense and sinserity. The young man who wishes to suxceed can do no better than so seek to lern from all things and all peeple, "to find sermons in stones, books in the running brookes and good in evrything."

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DICTATION.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

The constitution of Canada is contained in an Act of the British Parliament, passed in 1867. Under the authority then vested in the Canadian people they now enjoy what has been well described as the most unfettered government on the globe.

The British North America Act was passed to unite the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to provide for the future admission of other parts of British North America. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have since entered the confederation of provinces.

Executive government and authority is vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, who governs through the person of a Governor General, appointed by him but paid by Canada and advised by a Cabinet chosen from the representatives elected by the Canadian people.

ARITHMETIC.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. Write in figures: Five million eighteen thousand and ten. |
| 5 | 2. Write in words: 764010009. |
| 10 | 3. Add 7645319, 6743519, 4765391, 6473591 and 1,000,000,000. |
| 10 | 4. Subtract 78903216 from 90361572, and multiply the remainder by 701. |
| 10 | 5. Divide 89034567 by 542. |
| 20 | 6. A man buys 10 lbs. sugar at 9c. a lb.; 3 lbs. tea at 25c. a lb.; 2 lbs. coffee at 35c. a lb; 1½ doz. oranges at 40c. a dozen, and 6 bunches celery at 3 for 10c. How much change does he receive out of a \$5 bill? |
| 20 | 7. A man wishes to stamp 17 letters and register 3 of them. If the letter-rate is 2 cents and registration costs 5 cents in addition, how much will he have to spend? |
| 20 | 8. If A is 5 feet 6 inches tall, B is 5 feet 5 inches, and C is 4 inches taller than B, how much is C taller than A? |
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

II.—QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 15, 1911. (No. 149.)

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

W. A. GRAHAM, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 1 hour.

Value—50.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

SPELLING.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value—50.

The construcion of the Suez canal, though a vast and emportent undertakeing, pressented allmost no enjinerig dificulties to be overcome. At Port Said, the Mediteranean entrence to the canal, two great peers, to serve as brakewaters, were built of artefishal stone, projecting into the sea, thus provideing a safe and comoddious harbour. At Suez, the Red Sea turminus of the canal, a less formidable defence was needed, but the necessary docks and buildings called for a considereble outlay.

From Port Said to Suez the land is .lmost a dead leval, the few sand-dunes that break the monotonus uniformaty of the istmus nowhere reach a greater height than fifty or sixty feet. Along the midle line of the istmus there was a series of depresions, some shallow, and others the bottoms of which were lower than the leval of the sea. Although these depresions were at all times dry, yet they were called lakes, and as such figger on the maps. They were foud to be thickley incrusted with salt on the bottem and sides, indecating that at one time they had been filled with sea-water, it is indeed most probible that the hole istmus was at a very remoot periud entirely submirmed. In the construcion of the canal these depresions were made to play a very emportent part. The line of the canal was carried direckly through them; the shallower were made a sufficient depth by dredging, the deeper were simply filled with water and required nothing more for safe navegation than an indication of the channel by buoys.

DICTATION.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

In actual value to man, and influence upon his life, the first rank among insects belongs to the silk-moth. No human labour has a history so ancient, so varied, and

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

so interesting as the silk industry. The search for the "Golden Fleece" has been thought to be the legend of Europe's long and eager quest for the mystery of silk-culture. The product appears to have reached Greece from India by way of Persia. India receives it from that swarming hive of ingenious industry, China. As far back as eight centuries before Christ we have credible notices of the culture of the mulberry-tree and the manufacture of silk cloth. But Chinese tradition carries the art back eighteen centuries further; it attributes the rearing of silk-worms and utilizing their cocoons to an ancient Chinese empress, an invention which raised her to the rank of a divinity.

This Chinese discovery has largely influenced civilization. Consider the multitudes engaged in cultivating the mulberry, which is the food-plant of the silk-worm, in rearing the worms, and in the task of reeling the raw silk from the cocoons. Think of the hosts engaged in dyeing and in weaving the silk, and in devising and making machinery employed therein. Picture the part silk has played in the social life of men and women. What high functions of ancient and modern times, in state and church and society, have not owed a chief accessory in their brilliancy and beauty to the silk-worm's humble industry as developed by man?

ARITHMETIC.

I. T. NORRIS, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take the first three and any seven of the remaining eight questions. The details of the work of each question must be given.

Values.

- 6 1. (a) Add 42678954; 89376547; 58790674; 35789547; 87629547; 38759689; 48769874; 76894957; 23957689.
- 4 (b) Subtract 497689576245 from 943200540231.
- 4 2. (a) Multiply 426.158 by 942.56.
- 4 (b) Divide 4.3046721 by .0729.
- 12 3. Divide the sum of $\frac{16}{\frac{7}{15} \times 2\frac{8}{11} \times \frac{11}{35}}$ and $\frac{4\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{3}{8}}{4\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{4} - 10\frac{5}{8}}$ by the difference between $\frac{2\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{8}{14} \text{ of } 3\frac{2}{3}}$ and $\frac{3\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{1}{3}}{6\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{12}}$.
- 5 4. (a) Find the interest on \$591.30 for 146 days at 6% per annum.
- 5 (b) What principal will amount to \$742.00 in 120 days at 5% per annum?
- 10 5. A jeweller bought watches to the amount of \$2,790, he sold some of them for \$1,120 and lost \$140 on those sold. For what sum should he sell the remainder in order to make a total gain of \$200.
- 10 6. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on the 14th of September, 1910:—
\$560.00. OTTAWA, May 23rd, 1910.
Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of H. P. Boyer, five hundred and sixty dollars value received. S. J. SMAIL.
- 10 7. What quantity of tea at 45c. lb. should be mixed with 56 lbs. at 35c. lb. to make a mixture worth 37½c. a lb.?
- 10 8. A merchant sold 600 yards of cloth for \$828.00 part at \$1.50 a yard and the rest at \$1.30 a yard. How many yards were sold at each price?

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- 10 9. At what selling price should goods which cost \$72.00 be marked in order to make a gain of 25% on cost after giving a discount of 20% from the marked price?
- 10 10. Divide \$222.00 between 10 men, 12 women and 15 children so that 2 men get as much as 3 women, and 4 women as much as 6 children.
- 10 11. Goods were marked at 10% loss. How much per cent should the marked price be raised in order to make a gain of 17% on cost?

GEOGRAPHY.

FINLAY HOOD, Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2 hours.

Values.

- 22 1. Draw a map of North America, showing on it,—
 (a) The subdivision into countries.
 (b) Mackenzie River and Lakes; Saskatchewan and Nelson Rivers and Lakes; St. Lawrence River and Lakes; Hudson, Mississippi, Colorado, Columbia, and Yukon Rivers.
 (c) The following islands:—Newfoundland, Anticosti, Sable, Jamaica, Queen Charlotte.
 (d) New Orleans, San Francisco, New York, Winnipeg.
- 12 2. Canadian railroads enter the United States at thirty-one points. Definitely locate any six of these points, naming the railroad in each case, the province and the state traversed by it, and a town or city in Canada and one in the United States connected by it.
- 12 3. Compare Manitoba and Nova Scotia under these heads: (a) Area, (b) Climate, (c) Agriculture, including Fruit-growing, (d) Mineral Wealth, (e) Fisheries.
- 8 4. Write a short note on Chinook Winds, telling about their origin, their direction, and their effect on the climate of any part of Canada.
- 14 5. Name the principal rivers draining the Province of Quebec, omitting the St. Lawrence. Tell the direction each runs, and name the chief town or city on each.
- 16 6. What are the great centres of the following industries in Canada:—Mica Mining, Nickel Mining, Sugar Refining, Dairying, Cattle Ranching, Railway Car Building, Pulp Making, Asbestos Mining?
- 16 7. Locate definitely each of the following European cities, and tell what its chief article of export to Canada is:—Manchester, Belfast, Lyons, Vienna, Paisley, Amsterdam, Glasgow, Valencia.

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HISTORY.

W. G. ARMSTRONG, M.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 1½ hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted. Values: 12½ marks each.

1. Name the Sovereigns of the Tudor Period, in English History, giving dates of first and last.

2. Give an account of the Tudor Period, as follows:—
 - (a) Discoveries in Foreign Lands.
 - (b) Religious Affairs.
 - (c) Social Condition of the People.
 - (d) Advancement in Learning and Literature.
3. What were the Crusades? Name the principal leaders. State three important results of the Crusades.
4. What was Magna Charta? Give the date. Who was then King of England? State three leading clauses of Magna Charta.
5. When, and by whom was the Treaty of Ryswick signed? What brought it about? What countries were then at war? State four important clauses of the treaty.
6. Give a brief account of the reign of Louis XIV of France, as follows:—(a) His system of government, (b) Taxation of the people, (c) Work of Colbert as his chief minister.
7. Describe the War of 1812, between Canada and the United States, as follows:—
 - (a) Causes. (b) Names of Canadian and American Generals respectively.
 - (c) Draw an outline map of Ontario, and mark on it the names and location of the important battles.
8. Explain clearly the following terms, in their historical connection:—Adjourn, Prorogue, Dissolve, Coronation, Premier, General Election, and Reciprocity.
9. Give the names of the Governors General in Canada, since Confederation, and state the leading events in Canadian History during the period of any one of them.
10. What is meant by Royal Government? When was it introduced into Canada? Give a brief account of the Administration of Frontenac.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. J. SYKES, M.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

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|----|---|
| 75 | 1. Write an essay of about 350 words on <i>one</i> of the following subjects:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Biography of a Ten-Cent Piece. (Coin stamped 1890. Imagine the coin telling its own story.) (b) A Description of a Church. (Exterior and interior.) (c) Fruit-growing in Canada. (The candidate may narrow the subject to any particular locality.) (d) An argument either <i>for</i> or <i>against</i> a proposal to grant pensions to people who are old and poor. (e) A letter to a local newspaper in favour of the acquisition by the municipality of a new park. |
| 10 | 2. Write not more than twelve lines on the proper construction of paragraphs. |
| 15 | 3. Point out the faults in sentence-construction in the following extracts. Write out the extracts in corrected form:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) We came to our journey's end, at last, with no small difficulty, after much fatigue, through deep roads, and bad weather. (b) The coming of steam revolutionized travel, as it made possible the crossing of the ocean in the least possible time. Reducing the time from months to days. (c) He is so good an organist that he can handle one admirably the first time he plays on it. |

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- (d) Our football team not only was victorious but also we were successful in baseball.
- (e) Honour, liberty, life, property, are all at stake.

III.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITIONS IN SUBDIVISION B OF THE THIRD DIVISION OF THE INSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 15, 1911. (No. 150.)

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

W. A. GRAHAM, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 1 hour.

Value—50.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

SPELLING.

Same as on page 135.

DICTATION.

Same as on page 136.

ARITHMETIC.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Candidates must do the first question and any other seven: not more than *eight* questions to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

1. (a) Reduce the fraction $\frac{95469}{359784}$ to its lowest terms.

(b) If a pound of sugar cost .0093125 of \$8 find the value of .0625 of 16 barrels of sugar of 200 pounds each.

2. I paid $\frac{3}{4}\%$ commission to a grain-dealer for effecting the sale of a quantity of wheat at \$1.15 a bushel. How many bushels of wheat were sold if the total commission was \$63.48?

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3. Make out the following account neatly and accurately and receipt it. (No marks to be allowed unless absolutely correct.)
G. S. McKinley, wholesale merchant of Winnipeg, sold to Mr. C. F. Marshall on 11th Oct., 1911: 45½ yds. carpet at 89½c.; 24¾ yds. tweed at \$1.25; 84¾ yds. towelling at 18c.; 26¾ yds. table linen at 60c.; 5½ doz. steel shovels at \$8½; 15½ doz. garden rakes at \$3¾. This account is subject to a discount of 20%.
4. What sum of money placed at simple interest at 6% per annum will amount to \$1,567.866 in 1 year three months?
5. Find the cost to the nearest cent of papering a room 24 ft. 5 in. long, 16 ft. 7 in. wide, and 11 ft. 3 in. high above the base-board, at 36 cts. per sq. yd. In the room are four windows each 4 ft. × 3 ft., two doors each 6 ft. 6 in. × 2 ft. 5 in. and a fire-place 5 ft. × 4 ft.; allowance to be made for *half* the area of all openings.
6. A gentleman owns $\frac{2}{3}$ of a vessel which is insured for $\frac{2}{3}$ of its value at 1½%. If he pays a premium of \$480, what is the value of the ship?
7. A realty company bought a farm 300 rods long and 330 yards wide, for \$60,000. They set aside $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire farm for streets and parks, and divided the remainder into lots each 165 ft. by 66 ft., which they sold at \$350 each. Find the total gain, if they paid \$1.25 each for planting 5,000 trees, \$2,500 for opening the streets, and \$750 for advertising.
8. A town requires \$23,832.90 to meet the expenses for the year. In addition to this sum they pay 2½% for collection. What must be the rate, if the taxable property of the town is \$1,800,000 and an allowance of 3% is made for uncollectable taxes?
9. A contractor undertakes a piece of work that requires the labour of 18 men for 15 days to complete it. At the end of 5 days six of the men quit work. How many additional men must he employ at the end of the twelfth day in order that the work may be finished within the contract time of 15 days?
10. Find (a) the date of maturity, (b) the term of discount, (c) the bank discount, and (d) the proceeds of the following note:—

MONTREAL, QUE., Oct. 31st, 1907.

\$240.

Four months after date I promise to pay to W. H. Shaw or order, Two Hundred and Forty Dollars value received with interest at 7% per annum.

Discounted Dec. 5th 1907 at 5%.

T. MEDCROFT.

GEOGRAPHY.

Rev. A. B. ROY, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. How many countries are there in Europe? Name the capital of each.
2. How many continents are there? Name them in order of magnitude, and give the five largest cities in each.
3. How is Canada politically divided? How many counties are there in the following provinces:—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba.
4. Name the leading rivers that empty: (a) into the Atlantic; (b) into the Pacific.
5. Describe an all-water route from Duluth to the winter sea-port of Canada.
6. Give the nearest possible population of: (a) the provinces of Canada; (b) the capital of each province.
7. Describe an all-rail route from Quebec to Moncton.

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8. Where are the following cities:—Manchester, Leeds, Marseilles, Madrid, Lyons, Havana, Kyoto, La Paz, Lille, Madras, Manilla, Milan, Odessa, Rotterdam, Zurich, Washington, Calcutta, Sorel?
9. Where are the following rivers:—Columbia, St. Lawrence, Orinoco, Volga, Dneiper, Po, Seine, Amur, Nile, Congo.
10. Where are the following Canadian cities:—Levis, Valleyfield, Fredericton, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, Charlottetown, Regina, Moosejaw, Calgary, Edmonton, New Westminster, Rossland, London and Chatham?
11. Name the Atlantic States and their respective capitals.
12. Name the three largest island: (*a*) of Canada, (*b*) of the United States, (*c*) of Europe, (*d*) of Asia.

HISTORY.

J. H. PUTMAN, D. Paed., Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will make a choice between Questions Five and Six.

Values.

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- | | |
|----|--|
| 20 | 1. Write brief notes (five or six lines for each) on any <i>five</i> of the following:—
Fort William Henry, Colonel Amherst, Batoche, Sir Charles Tupper, The Canadian Census, Washington Treaty (1871), Lord Kitchener, David Lloyd-George, Gambetta, Lieutenant FitzGibbon. |
| 8 | 2. Tell what you know about the work done by the French intendent, Talon, for the good of Canada. |
| 12 | 3. Outline briefly the events that occurred in the Ohio Valley immediately preceding the Seven Years' War. |
| 15 | 4. Describe as well as you can the home and manner of life of any <i>one</i> of the following:—
(<i>a</i>) A French-Canadian habitant of the Eighteenth Century.
(<i>b</i>) A U. E. Loyalist settler of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Canada about the year 1800.
(<i>c</i>) A pioneer farmer on the plains of the Canadian west in 1911. |
| 15 | 5. (<i>a</i>) The Federal Government at Ottawa, spends one hundred million dollars or more each year. What are the chief sources from which this money is received?
(<i>b</i>) The Provincial Treasurer of your province pays out annually large sums of money. How does he get this money? Answer as fully and as definitely as you can.
(<i>c</i>) The treasurers of all cities, towns, villages, and townships in Canada pay out annually large sums of money. Tell as definitely as you can how and from whom they get this money. |
| 15 | 6. Describe as well as you can the system for the administration of justice in Canada previous to the English Conquest. |
| 15 | 7. Outline the career of Louis XV in a way that will show his connection with the Revolution which began in 1789. |
| 15 | 8. Give in order the demands of the English Chartists in 1838. Show how far and under what circumstances their demands have since been granted. |

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ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. A. GRAHAM, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Write to a friend a letter of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) The Porcupine Disaster.
- (2) The Victorian Order of Nurses.
- (3) The Boy Scout Movement.
- (4) The Coronation (George V).
- (5) The Coming of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General.
- (6) The Development of the Canadian West.

2. The following evidence was taken in Toronto, 4th June, 1901, by the Royal Commission appointed to investigate *in re* an alleged Combination of Paper Manufacturers or Dealers. Give the important points of the evidence in ordinary narrative form in a few well-constructed paragraphs. The synopsis should not exceed *one and one-half* pages of the answer-book. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar, and style.

WILLIAM SMITH DINGMAN.

Examined by Mr. Barwick, K.C., representing the Press Association:

Q. You live in Stratford?—A. Yes.

Q. And publish a newspaper there?—A. I am principal proprietor of the *Herald* newspaper there.Q. The Stratford *Herald*?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the amount of your purchases of paper during the year, about?—A. Our newspaper purchases run from fifteen to sixteen hundred dollars, or a little over sixteen hundred dollars.

Q. That is what you call news print?—A. Yes.

Q. And your other newspaper printing, what do they come to?—A. I did not look up that question particularly. I suppose, six or eight hundred dollars.

Q. Six or eight hundred dollars a year?—A. Yes.

Q. What are the other papers used for?—A. Jobbing purposes, printing of small work, letter-heads, posters, and all that class of work; miscellaneous work.

Q. Books?—A. No, we do not print books.

Q. When did you first hear, Mr. Dingman, of the formation of this Paper Makers' Association?—A. It would be shortly after the fire, I think, or in the vicinity of the time of the fire at the Eddy Mills.

Q. When was that fire? Just a little over a year ago, was it not?—A. Yes.

Q. The twenty-sixth of April, nineteen hundred?—A. Yes.

Q. That was the great Ottawa fire?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been in business?—A. I have been in business for myself for seventeen or eighteen years.

Q. Then, you have a pretty good knowledge of the prices before this association was formed?—A. A fair knowledge.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell His Lordship what effect the formation of this Paper Makers' Association has had on your business? Tell us the course of business, as far as you know, before and since?—A. The prices we had been paying for news print just before the combine came into operation were two and a quarter cents, or two dollars and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds, delivered at Stratford. The effect afterwards was to raise the price at first to three cents, and subsequently to two dollars and seventy-five cents—two and three-quarter cents—with a discrimination against us in the matter of freight delivery.

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The discrimination took the effect of the freight being paid free to certain points, which were called equalization points, of which Stratford was not one, and we were asked to pay over and above—to pay the local rate over and above the freight rate from the point of manufacture to this nearest equalization point.

The effect was that the London publisher would get his paper delivered at the same price per carload free of freight at London, while we would be charged the extra rate from London to Stratford.

It effected a discrimination against us of in the vicinity of ten to fifteen cents per one hundred pounds.

Q. That is since the formation of the combine?—A. Yes. I objected to that, and the paper travellers regularly reported our objections, and always we got sympathy from the travellers, but no satisfaction from headquarters.

I investigated the alternative of buying paper from the other side, and found that paper could be purchased over there at two quotations, one at two and one-eighth cents and the other at 2.15, which, with the duty and freight paid, would deliver the paper in Stratford at a trifle under the combine price, with a discrimination in the matter of freight added.

Q. I do not understand the last remark: "with a discrimination added"?—A. With a discrimination against us.

Q. With the present discrimination you could have brought your paper in?—A. Yes, I estimated.

Q. At a less price?—A. At a slightly less price.

Q. With the duty removed?—A. No, with the duty added; with the duty removed the price would have been very much less.

By the Commissioner:

Q. What would have been the exact price with the duty added?

By Mr. Barwick, K.C.:

Q. Have you this in writing now, what you are telling us?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, answer His Lordship's question first?—A. The price from Niagara Falls, New York, of paper would be \$2.12½ per 100 pounds, duty 54 cents, freight 12 cents, making a total of \$2.78½ per 100 pounds as compared with about \$2.85 under the combine regulation.

By the Commissioner:

Q. With the discrimination against you?—A. Yes, with the discrimination against us.

Q. That would not apply to the London paper?—A. No, he could get his delivered in London at \$2.75.

Q. You are situated near London?—A. I am nearest London; it is the nearest alleged equalization point.

Q. What is the meaning of that word,—equalization?—A. I tried to discover, but have been unable to discover it.

By Mr. Barwick, K.C.:

Q. That is a point at which they deliver paper at a certain rate?—A. Yes.

Q. It is a distributing point?—A. No. I understand it was devised for the purpose of equalizing competition between the different mills so that one could not gain an extra advantage with customers who are contiguous to their own mills; so that Georgetown, for instance, could not have any particular cinch on the paper users near by.

Q. Why?—A. Because it was apparently arranged among the paper makers that Georgetown, for instance, should be a point where they would all be upon equal footing, and the various other equalization points would also be placed where they would be upon equal footing.

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Q. You mean to say, where the paper would be the same price, freight would be collected at all these points?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the price paid for paper delivered at London would be the same price as that paid at Georgetown?—A. Yes.

Q. How many miles from Toronto is Georgetown?—A. It is about twenty-five or thirty miles, where the Barber Paper Mills are.

Q. So that the Barber Paper Mills, twenty-five miles from Toronto, for delivery Toronto was an equalization point?—A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. The effect would be that exactly the same price would be paid for paper delivered from the Barber Paper Mills as it would at London?—A. Yes.

Q. So that it was not a question of equalization to the buyer; it was a question of equalization to the seller?—A. Yes.

Q. What were the average prices you were paying prior to the formation of the combine?—A. Two and a quarter cents a pound delivered at Stratford.

Q. Any allowances, such as wrapping?—A. No, that was the net price, except for the usual discount for thirty days.

Q. Your net price was 2¼ cents, with what discount?—A. I think it was 3 per cent for thirty days.

By the Commissioner:

Q. Two dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred pounds with a discount of what per cent?—A. Three per cent.

TYPEWRITING.

R. C. DUNBAR, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—100.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS,
OTTAWA, April 11, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910, on the Dominion Lands Branch of this department, together with the reports of the inspectors of Dominion Land Agencies, and of the agents of Dominion Lands for the several districts.

The following summary statement has been prepared of the work transacted during the period mentioned as compared with the corresponding twelve months of the previous year:—

	1909.	1910.
Number of files dealt with.....	178,830	202,100
Letters written.....	149,178	166,170
Triplicates...	96,707	105,957
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total letters.....	245,885	272,127
Applications for patent:—		
Number examined.....	30,760	34,752
New applications.....	19,051	21,750
Certificates issued and notifications.....	20,256	20,702

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

"LEVIS FERRY, LIMITED."

Incorporated, February 16, 1910. - - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Corporate Members:—Georges Demers, broker; Joseph Gosselin, contractor; Joseph Ferdinand Demers, physician; and Alphonse Bernier, advocate, all of Levis, Que.; and Germain Simeon Marceau, merchant, of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Levis, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(a) To carry on inland navigation on the River St. Lawrence and its tributaries; (b) To acquire, own, construct, hire and alienate vessels and steamboats for the conveyance of passengers and freight of all kinds; (c) To carry on coasting trade, towing and wreckage; (d) To construct, lease, use and acquire pontoons, graving docks, wharves, sheds and warehouses; (e) To act as warehousemen, to own, lease and operate stores and restaurants on the company's premises, and generally to do everything connected with the business of inland navigation, and in particular to execute and carry out a contract, passed, signed and granted by the city of Quebec to one of the applicants, Mr. Alphonse Bernier, on the 27th day of September, 1909, for the exclusive privilege of ferrying passengers and freight between the city of Quebec and the town of Levis, from the 1st May, 1910, to the 30th April, 1925; (f) To acquire and hold shares in similar companies, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act; (g) To acquire, lease, occupy and operate real and personal properties required for such purposes, as also any similar business, and to pay therefor in cash, shares of the company, or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion.

IMMIGRATION HALLS.

The opening of new land districts at Medicine Hat, Saskatoon and Swift Current, and the drift of immigration into the great territories adjacent thereto, have spread the movement over a much wider area than has been the case in the last few years. This is specially true of the district east of Calgary, and between that point and Medicine Hat, north of the Red Deer. It is true also in what is known as the Goose Lake country.

SHORTHAND.

R. C. DUNBAR, Ottawa: Examiner.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Both the following passages should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour and a half for transcribing their shorthand notes in manuscript.

EIGHTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

The ordinary observer cannot fail to be struck by the obvious improvement in the physique and general character of the | immigrants who are coming to Canada, not only this year, but during the year before. This is manifest not only | in the personal appearance of the immigrants, but in the fact that an increasing proportion of them are country-bred people | with agricultural instincts and inclinations, and a general desire to go upon the land. I have been very much struck | with the greatly improved quality of the immigration from Great Britain and Ireland, and more particularly from England. This makes | itself manifest in other ways besides the appearance of the immigrants. For instance, last year and this spring so far, | there has never been the

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slightest trouble in clearing out the train-loads of immigrants as they arrive. The demand for | agricultural labour provides the opportunity, and the great mass of British immigrants seize the occasion to work on the land | without delay. Again, the improved quality is seen in the almost total absence of appeals for public help, either from | the charities of this city and country, or from the department; whereas, some years ago considerable sums had to be | set apart for the maintenance of the unsuitable and the destitute. Last year this part of our work was practically | entirely eliminated, and from the quality of the immigrants arriving now, indications point to an almost total absence of appeals | for help from any other cause than sickness or misfortune.

ONE HUNDRED WORDS PER MINUTE.

For years it has been the ambition of every national park in America to capture a pair of Rocky Mountain sheep, but although the best | trappers and mountaineers were engaged, they have apparently defied all endeavours. A number have succeeded in capturing young lambs, but these soon sickened and died. | During the first part of January last it was discovered that a large band of these sheep had taken up their quarters on a sloping | bench at the foot of the mountain about five miles west of Banff and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It was | decided to make an attempt to capture a pair. Rock salt and hay were scattered for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and | at the narrow end of the grassy bench a small corral of wire netting was erected. A hanging gate was placed over the opening and | wires attached to connect with the hay at the far side of the enclosure. A game guardian visited the trap every morning, but ventured only | near enough to be able to see the enclosure with glasses. The weather was intensely cold, and after the trap had been built two weeks | and there were no results, we began to fear we were to be unsuccessful. However, in the latter part of January the chief game guardian | reported animals in the trap, and a party of men were immediately sent down. They found two full-grown Rocky Mountain sheep that required all | their intelligence and strength to catch and securely tie in two hours' time. They proved to be four and six years of age, the horns | of the oldest measuring eleven inches at the base; and both sheep are magnificent specimens. They were brought from the trap on a handcar | and placed in the old buffalo building, and are in as good condition to-day as they were at the time of their capture. |

BOOK-KEEPING.

G. L. BLATCH, B.A., Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 3 hours.

Value—100.

1. What four books would you use to contain all the transactions of a retail business? Explain the use of each.
2. What ledger accounts are generally used in a retail trading business? Explain their use.
3. Define the terms: Assets, Liabilities, Fixed Assets, Current Assets, Surplus, Deficit, Sub-tenant, Capital, Consignment, Assignment.
4. What is a sales-book? Draw up the form of one and enter the following items:—1911, June 30th, Sold to W. White: 4 doz. hats at \$8.00, 3 doz. caps at \$4.00, 5 doz. ties at \$2.00, 1 doz. scarfs at \$3.50. How would you post to the ledger?
5. What is necessary to be done at maturity of a bill of exchange to hold the drawer and endorser liable?
6. A and B are partners, sharing profits as follows:—A, two-thirds; B, one-third. Having failed in business, adjust the partners' accounts from the following statement of their affairs:

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Liabilities—

Bills Payable..	\$1,000 00	
Trade Creditors..	5,000 00	
A Loan Account..	1,500 00	
A Capital Account..	2,000 00	
B Capital Account..	1,500 00	\$11,000 00
Assets value at..		11,000 00

The Assets realize \$6,000.00 cash.

7. A Trust Estate amounting to \$107,500 is to be divided on Nov. 30th, 1912. The beneficiaries share as follows:—A, two-fifths; B, two-fifths; C, one-tenth; D, one-tenth.

The following payments have been made on account:—A, \$20,000 on Dec. 31, 1911; B, \$15,000 on Sept. 30, 1911; C, Nil; D, \$8,000 on June 30, 1911.

Calculate interest at 4%, and draft in proper form the division of the remaining funds as on June 30th, 1912.

8. Write up the following items in a Cash-book with the necessary columns:—
1911.

Nov. 1	Cash on hand..	\$80 25
2	Deposited in bank..	50 00
4	Sold goods for cash..	6 18
5	Paid advertising in cash..	2 00
6	Paid Martin & Co. cheque (discount earned, \$1.50)...	38 50
8	Received from Burns & Co. (allowed discount, \$6.25)...	46 25
	Deposited in bank..	46 25
9	Received from Hemp & Co..	9 40
11	Issued cheque for goods..	21 00
13	Paid for coal..	7 50
18	Paid clerk by cheque..	10 00
23	Received for goods sold..	4 40
	Deposited in bank..	13 80
26	Paid Andrews & Son cash..	5 50
28	Paid sundry expenses..	7 20

Balance the Cash-book.

IV.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUBDIVISION B OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE INSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 13, 1911. (No. 151.)

SPELLING.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

He sucsedes in representing the chereful repoas of lak prospecks, where houses in frendly aproxemation, reflecting themselves in the cleer wave, seam as if batheing in its depths. Here are scene shoars incirkled with green hills, behind which rise forrests, mountanes, and icy pecks of glaciers. The tone of colouring in such seens is gay and mirthfullie cleer; the distances appear as if overflood with sofening vapour, which from wattered holows and river valleys mounts up gaier and mistyer and indecates

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there windeings. No less is the master's art to be prazed in vews from valies lieing nerer the hic Alpine rangz, where decliveties slope down, luxuriently over-groan, and fresh stremes roal rapidly along by the foot of roks.

With exquisit skil, in the deep shadey trees of the fourground, he gives the distinctif karakter of the severall species: satisfying us in the forme of the whole, as in the struckure of the branches, and the detales of the leves: no less so in the fresh green with its manyfold shadeings, where soft airs appere as if fanning us with beninant breth and the lites as if thereby put in motion. He pants all with truth and richness, everything being introdused properlie and not too kepeously. When he releves his pasteurages with grazeing kattle, they nearly dekorat and inliven these seens, without interrupting, without lessoning their pieceful solletude.

Dictation.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

I have called him a colossal spirit, for this impression continues with us: to the last we figure him as something gigantic. All the elements of his structure are vast, and combined in living rather than in symmetrical order. His intellect is keen, impetuous, fit to rend in pieces the most stubborn materials, and extort from them their most hidden and refractory truth. A common truth is wrenched from its old combinations and presented to us in new, impassable, abysmal contrast with its opposite error. Yet humour is his ruling quality, for in this rare gift he stands unrivalled in his own country and probably in every other. His humour is often perhaps overstrained and extravagant yet fundamentally it is genuine and free from superficial distortion. In the treatment of heroes proper he is seldom completely happy. They shoot into rugged exaggeration in his hands: their sensibility becomes too copious and tearful, their magnanimity too fierce, abrupt and thorough-going. In some instances they verge towards absolute failure: compared with their less ambitious brethren, they are almost of a vulgar cast. In the general conduct of such histories and delineations, Richter seldom appears to advantage yet, in spite of all, we stand astonished if not captivated, delighted if not charmed, by the artist and his art.

English Composition.

A. E. ATTWOOD, M.A., Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 3 hours.

N.B.—Candidates are advised to give attention to their penmanship.

Values.

-
- 25 1. Write an essay of at least five properly constructed paragraphs on *one* of the following subjects:—
- (a) My favourite character in fiction.
 - (b) The Governor General of Canada.
 - (c) The importance of attention to details.
 - (d) The conflict between the British House of Lords and the House of Commons.

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10. 2. Show by definition, or by examples of their use, that each of the following words has two distinct meanings, corresponding to two different pronunciations:—*bass, bow, wound, tarry, hinder, sewer, minute, courtesy, slough, lower.*
- 20 3. Write to Mackenzie Brothers, wholesale hardware merchants of Montreal, ordering at least three classes of goods to be shipped by C.P.R.
Write their reply notifying you that the goods have been shipped and requesting you to honour their draft for the amount of the enclosed invoice.
Be particular as to the form of your letters.
- 10 4. Distinguish in meaning between:—*Six gallon jars and six-gallon jars; two spoonfuls and two spoons full; an ice house and an ice-house; a half-dollar and half a dollar; two hundred thousandths, and two hundred-thousandths.*
- 10 5. Criticise the following sentences:—
(a) Such a phenomenon don't mean very much.
(b) The whole of the audience were of the same opinion.
(c) We had a real nice time at the picnic.
(d) Yours received. Contents noted. I beg to differ with your statement. Yours etc.
(e) Between you and I there is more than one person thinks as we do on this point.
- 25 6. Set out in orderly form the gist of the following speech. Arrange your summary on one page in a manner that would enable a busy man readily to grasp all the salient points. Attend to spelling, punctuation and grammatical accuracy.

Of late years it has become so easy for great corporations to coalesce under the same management or arrive at an understanding with regard to rates that the public are often unfairly treated in the matter of charges for the use of these public facilities. This applies to railway companies, express companies, telephone companies, telegraph companies and others. It is universally admitted that it is very difficult for parliament to interfere with these wealthy corporations for the protection of the people. So powerful are they and so far-reaching the influences they can bring to bear on governments that it is almost impossible to get any government with sufficient moral courage to grapple with them in the public interest. I was a member of a committee to inquire into certain rates charged by public utilities of which Sir William Mulock was chairman. From every part of the country there were people coming to these corridors lobbying the members telling them what would happen to their political friends, what great injustice would be done these corporations, how the public would suffer, and bringing every influence to bear on the representatives of the people and on the government to stop interference. In my judgment the solution is either independent competition which will afford reasonable charges, or otherwise absolute control of these utilities by parliament. Parliament must deal with that problem one way or the other. I believe the time has come when no government can remain in power that is not possessed of sufficient moral stamina to grapple with these problems. We have tried competition by subsidizing other lines of railway and granting other charters but our experience is that when competition appears these interests get their heads together and come to an understanding for their own benefit and remove the competition we expected to get. We have in a measure tried control under the Railway Commission, which, although it does not come up to our full expectations, is certainly doing something. Perhaps it is not doing all we expected of it, because we have not given it greater powers. Now, what has competition accomplished? Have we examples from sources that are not controlled by corporations to show whether it does good or not? I cited an example to this House many years ago which will bear repeating—the carriage of grain by a private-owned railway as compared with its carriage by the government-owned railway at a figure which the govern-

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ment declared paid, but which the private corporations have not been satisfied with as sufficient to enable them to pay their enormous dividends. The Canada Atlantic railway, a private corporation, carried wheat, for instance, 346 miles for 2.27½ cents, a little over 2½ cents a bushel, while the government railway carried it 828 miles, nearly three times the distance, for the same charge. That was healthy competition. When that fact was brought out, the Minister of Railways was asked if it paid to carry the grain at that figure. The answer was that having regard to the return cargo it did pay. That is one concrete example among several that I could give which will serve to show the advantage of healthy competition. If the Intercolonial railway had been extended to Parry Harbour, so that it could have taken the grain from there instead of handing it over to the Grand Trunk railway, it could have hauled it from Parry Harbour to Halifax for very much less than it cost to haul it jointly by the private-owned railway and the government-owned railway; and had the government railway been extended to the Georgian Bay, there is no doubt that the private-owned railway would have been obliged by the competition to reduce its rates. Let me give another example that came within my own experience a few years ago. I required to get a piece of machinery of only 400 or 500 weight from a firm between 30 and 40 miles east of Toronto. The charge for delivering that in Toronto was \$5; yet a farmer offered to haul it with his team at the same price, although we did not give him any subsidy to help him to carry it. On one occasion in this House, when the government was being criticised for not controlling the railways in the interest of the farmers the Hon. Edward Blake made this remark: "I have often thought of it and have searched my brain to find some means of controlling them, but I have long since come to the conclusion that it cannot be done, for two reasons, that these corporations, when they do wrong, have no body to be whipped, and they have no soul to be damned." Therefore they go on with evidently no fear of the future. If these corporations were not earning big dividends, it might be pleaded on their behalf that they were not making exorbitant charges; but when you see the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway selling up to between 200 and 300 per cent, you can take this as evidence that their earning powers and their returns from the subsidies which parliament gave them, are yielding them more than they are entitled to. So it is with the express companies. The glimpse which the Railway Commission has recently given the public of what these companies have been doing has shown that what they have been making out of the public is away out of proportion to what was required to pay a large dividend on every dollar they invested in the service. I join with the hon. member for South York every time in demanding that these public utilities should be brought under such control, if there is no possibility of having a healthy and permanent competition, as to secure for the people the service of these utilities at a moderate and reasonable cost. The sooner parliament deals with it the better. Some may say it is a heavy task, but parliament is here for that purpose, and we should never shrink from any task that confronts us as parliamentarians or as a parliament. These problems are not impossible of solution if we apply ourselves to them, and until that is done I will be an advocate of government ownership of these utilities, or absolute control over them by some commission power or authority which will force these corporations to do what they ought to do in the interests of the great users of these public utilities.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Prof. J. F. MACDONALD, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, and Prof. A. MACMECHAN, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax: Examiners.

Time: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. (a) Make a list of Shakespeare's comedies. (b) Outline the plot of any one of them. (c) Describe the most important female character in the play selected.

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2. Recount the plot of any one of Shakespeare's tragedies in which there are comic characters, and give your opinion as to whether or not the comic part injures the tragic part of the play.
3. Give some account of the following works, naming the author in each case: *The Advancement of Learning, The Alchemist, The Complete Angler, Comus, The Pilgrim's Progress, Hudibras, Venus and Adonis, The Faerie Queene, The Anatomy of Melancholy, The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia.*
4. Describe briefly the chief works of the following authors, giving at the same time some account of their lives: John Milton, John Dryden, Alexander Pope.
5. Tell what you know of the following works, naming the author in each case: *Robinson Crusoe, The Spectator, Gulliver's Travels, Pamela, Tom Jones, The Vicar of Wakefield, Tristram Shandy, Rasselas, Night Thoughts.*
6. Give some account of the life and poetry of Robert Burns.
7. Name an author (not referred to in any of these questions) whose works you have read and admired. Name his chief works, give the plot of any one, and tell why you liked it.
8. Name *three* great novelists of the Nineteenth Century. Make lists of their works. Describe *three* important characters in these works (one for each author).
9. Name *three* historians of the Nineteenth Century, and give some account of their most important works.
10. Make a list of Tennyson's poems. Describe any three that you have read.
11. For what are the following authors noted: Matthew Arnold, Thomas Carlyle, Charles Kingsley, Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray? Make lists of their works.
12. Name the authors of the following works: *Midlemarch, Treasure Island, King's Own, Charles O'Malley, The Earthly Paradise, Modern Painters, Atlanta in Calydon, A Window in Thrums, Barrack-room Ballads, The Angel in the House.*
13. Whom do you consider the most important living English author? Give your reasons.

ARITHMETIC.

Prof. J. MATHESON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, and Prof. C. C. JONES, B.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton: Examiners.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

Value—100.

1. Multiply the sum of the numbers 98.6, 463.297, 7.609, 8759.06, 3.4287, 7864.937, 40937.4, 79.67, 4956.008, 0.768, 8694, and 79864.96 by 49.374, giving the result correct to 3 decimal places.
2. The list price of goods is obtained by adding 50% to the cost price; and the selling price is obtained by making two successive discounts of 20% and 10 % from the list price. What is the gain per cent?
3. I paid \$85 for insuring my house for 3 years at $\frac{1}{4}\%$. If the value of the house is \$4,250, for what fraction of its value is it insured?
4. In payment of a present debt of \$375, I wish to give a bill payable in 90 days. What must be the face value of the bill if my creditor has to discount it immediately at a bank at 7%?
5. A man buys a property for \$3,650 on 7 months' credit. He sells it at once for \$4,050 cash, and deposits the money in a bank which pays 3% interest on deposits. What per cent profit will he have realized on his money at the time when he pays for the property?

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6. A person borrows \$1,500, and pays back \$500 at the end of each of the following three years. How much does he still owe, if money is worth 5% compounded annually?
7. I invested \$4,512 in a certain stock at 96; and after receiving a dividend of 4%, I sold out at 108½. Find my total gain.
8. A person melts together 9¾ lbs of copper and 21¾ lbs. of silver. How much silver is there in 14¾ lbs. of the alloy?
9. What length of fence is needed to enclose a circular garden of 2¾ acres?
10. The edge of a cubical vessel full of water is 2 feet. 5 gallons are drawn out. Find by how many inches the depth of the water is lessened; given that a gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., and that a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz.

ALGEBRA.

Prof. C. C. JONES, B.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and Prof. J. MATHESON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Factor (a) $k^2 - l^2 - 2l - 1$.
 (b) $6x^4 - 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 1$.
 (c) $1 - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \right)^2$.
 $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} + 1 \right)^2 - 1$
2. Simplify $\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} \right) \left(\frac{a+b}{c+d} + \frac{b}{d} \right)$.
3. Solve (a) $\frac{x}{7} - \frac{y}{5} = 1$;
 $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{7} = \frac{7}{5}$
 (b) $10(x^2 - 1) = 21x$.
4. If α and β are the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$; show that $\alpha + \beta = -p$ and $\alpha\beta = q$. Find also the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$.
5. (a) Multiply $a^m + a^{\frac{m}{2}} + 1$ by $a^m + a^{\frac{m}{2}} + 1$.
 (b) Solve $x - x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 30 = 0$.
6. Given, $\log_2 2 = .3010300$ and $\log_2 3 = .4771213$, find the logarithms of 4, 60, 450, $1^{\frac{1}{6}}$.
7. (a) Deduce the formula for the number of permutations of n dissimilar things taken r at a time.
 (b) In how many ways can a man cast his vote for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 out of 10 candidates?
8. Expand $(1 - 2x)^{-3}$ to five terms. Write down and simplify the 8th term.
9. A man bought an ox which he later sold for \$24. By the sale he lost as much per cent as the amount of his purchase. Required the price for which he bought the ox.
10. Find two numbers such that the difference of their products by 6 and 4 respectively equals 15 and the difference of the squares of the numbers equals 10.

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GEOMETRY.

Prof. J. MATHESON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, and Prof. C. C. JONES, B.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Two triangles are equal when two sides and the contained angle in the one are equal to the corresponding parts in the other.
Given two points A, B, not in the line CD, to find in CD a point E such that the angles CEA and DEB are equal.
2. ABC is an isosceles triangle and D any point in the base BC.
Prove that $AB^2 - AD^2 = BD \cdot DC$.
What does this theorem become as A moves to the middle point of BC?
3. When a line cuts two parallel lines, it makes with them four equal acute angles and four equal obtuse angles; also, the acute angles and the obtuse angles are supplementary.
Any line through the point of intersection of the diagonals of a parallelogram bisects the area.
4. Equidistant parallel lines cut off equal parts on any line which cuts them.
The area of a trapezoid is equal to that of a parallelogram with the same altitude and with a base equal to half the sum of the parallel sides of the trapezoid.
5. In any triangle ABC, AD is drawn to the middle point of the side BC.
Then $AB^2 + AC^2 = 2AD^2 + 2BD^2$.
The sum of the squares on the sides of a parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares on the diagonals.
6. The area of a triangle is half the product of its base and altitude.
The area of a regular polygon is half the product of its perimeter and the radius of the inscribed circle.
The area of the circle is half the product of its circumference and its radius.
7. The perpendicular to the radius of a circle at its end-point is a tangent to the circle; and conversely.
Describe a circle to touch a given line at a given point, and to pass through another given point.
8. Describe, on a given line segment, a segment of a circle to contain a given angle.
Construct a triangle when given the base, the altitude, and the angle opposite the base.
9. The perimeters of similar polygons are proportional to the homologous sides.
Find the locus of a point from which the perpendiculars to two intersecting lines are in the ratio of two given line segments.
10. Two triangles are similar when two sides of the one are proportional to two sides of the other, and the angles opposite the longer pair of homologous sides equal.
If the word "shorter" be substituted for the word "longer," show that the triangles are not necessarily similar.

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PHYSICS.

Prof. H. L. BARNES, Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, and Prof J. L. Hogg, Ph. D., University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Show how to find the resultant of two forces acting at an angle. A steamship is driven east by the wind with a force capable of carrying it 12 miles per hour, while its own power would drive it south with a force which would carry it 15 miles per hour. What distance will it actually travel in one hour?
2. Explain and show by a diagram how to find the centre of gravity of an irregularly shaped body.
3. An engine starts a train weighing 2,000,000 kg. After pulling for 30 seconds the train has a velocity of 60 cm. per second. Find the force exerted by the engine on the train. Express in metric tons. (1 metric ton equals 1,000 kg.)
4. Describe how a thermometer is constructed, and explain the various scales used to calibrate it.
5. Explain carefully the difference between a musical sound and a noise. Give the ratio of the vibration frequencies of the various notes of the musical scale.
6. State clearly the laws governing the reflection and refraction of light. Explain the visibility of non-luminous bodies.
7. Explain the composite nature of white light. What do we mean by complementary colours? Give examples.
8. With what force will a North magnet pole of strength 6 attract a South pole of strength 1 which is 5 cm. away? What will be the force of attraction if the South pole is of strength 9?
9. State what you know about the units of resistance, current and electromotive force. How are they related?
10. Describe some of the effects produced by the electric current.

CHEMISTRY.

Prof. E. MACKAY, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, and REV. G. DAUTH, Laval University, Montreal: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted. All definite chemical reactions should be expressed by equations.

Value—100.

1. Describe as fully as you can any one method by which it has been shown that water contains one part by weight of hydrogen combined with eight parts (approximately) of oxygen.
2. If the atomic weight 16 be assigned oxygen, show that its molecular weight must be 32.
3. A gaseous compound of carbon and hydrogen contains 85.7 per cent of the former element. Its specific gravity is 0.96 (air=1). Deduce its formula.
4. What facts about carbon dioxide are expressed by the formula CO_2 ? Do you consider the statement that this compound contains one atom of carbon combined with two atoms of oxygen a statement of fact? Give reasons for your answer.

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5. What volume of carbon dioxide measured at normal temperature and pressure can be obtained from 100 grams of marble?
6. How could you prepare nitrogen? Give an account of its properties. Whence do (a) plants and (b) animals obtain their supply of nitrogen?
7. How may sulphur dioxide be made (a) from sulphur, (b) from sulphuric acid? State the properties and use of sulphur dioxide.
8. Give an account of the chief chemical processes involved in the smelting of iron ore.
9. A water solution of sodium hydroxide is added to solutions of each of the following:—
 - (a) copper sulphate;
 - (b) potassium nitrate;
 - (c) sulphuric acid.
 In which cases will a reaction occur, and why?
10. Tell what you know of the composition of the following substances, giving formulæ in the case of definite compounds: gasoline, alcohol, vinegar, baking soda, quicklime, ordinary alum.
(Atomic weights: H = 1, C = 12, O = 16, Ca. = 40.)

GEOLOGY.

Prof. F. D. ADAMS, Ph. D., D. Sc., McGill University, Montreal, and Prof. A. P. COLEMAN, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. What is the mineralogical composition, the origin and mode of occurrence in the earth's crust of each of the following rocks:—Trachyte, Shale, Obsidian, Marble, Granite?
2. Describe and explain the successive stages of the process by which a mass of granite becomes transformed into a series of beds of sand and clay under the action of the atmospheric forces.
3. What do you understand by the terms *Anticlinal*, *Synclinal*, *Metamorphic*, *Plutonic*, *Clastic*, as applied to rock masses? Explain why great mountains often have a synclinal structure, while the intervening valleys have an anticlinal structure.
4. Explain the following terms, illustrating your explanations by sketches:—Dip, Strike, Outcrop, Fault, Joint.
5. Describe a typical glacier and the work which it accomplishes. Illustrate your answer by sketches.
6. Enumerate in their order the geological systems crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway between Montreal and the summit of the Rocky Mountains.
7. Draw an outline map of Canada and indicate on it the area occupied by the great northern protaxis (Canadian shield). Explain briefly how the character and position of the protaxis have influenced the commercial and national development of the Dominion.
8. State what you know of the character and affinities of the Trilobites. What is their range in geological time? Describe briefly two typical trilobites of the Ordovician.

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9. Describe the development of the Carboniferous System in the Maritime Provinces. In which portion of the system does the coal occur? Give the name and position of three of the principal coal fields. Name and describe briefly three of the carboniferous plants which contribute to the formation of coal beds.
10. State what you know of the character and distribution of the Cretaceous System in Canada.

BIOLOGY.

Miss C. M. DERICK, M.A., McGill University, Montreal, and Prof. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc., University of Toronto, Toronto: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: two in each group.

Value—100.

BOTANY.

1. Describe a plant-cell.
2. Compare the stem of a dictyledon with that of a monocotyledon.
3. Give an account of the process of fertilisation in the Angiosperms.
4. Write the life history of any fungus which causes a disease of plants.
5. Give an account of the absorption, transport and excretion of water by plants.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Which animals are useful to man as beasts of burden? Give some account of their natural history.
2. Make a diagram of the circulatory system in the Mammals, and discuss the functions of its various parts.
3. What characters are peculiar to the different orders of Birds? Mention an example of each order.
4. Give some account of the communal life of the Social Hymenoptera (Wasps, Bees, Ants).
5. Describe the structure of a lobster or of a crayfish.
6. Write a short note on the nature and source of the following commercial products:—Domestic Sponge, Coral, Mother of pearl, Pearl, Cochineal, Caviare, Tortoise-shell, Whalebone, Ivory.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Prof. L. R. GREGOR, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, and Rev. G. DAUTH, Laval University, Montreal: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *Translate into French:*

What sin is there in the Decalogue in which Reineke has not steeped himself to the lips? Murder, and theft, and adultery; sacrilege, perjury, lying—his very life is made of them. On he goes to the end, heaping crime on crime, and lie on lie, and at last when it seems that justice, which has been so long vainly halting after him, has him really in her iron grasp, there is a solemn appeal to heaven, a challenge, a battle ordeal, in which by means which we may not venture even to mention, the villain prospers and comes out glorious, victorious, amidst the applause of a gazing world. To crown it all, the poet tells us that under the disguise of the animal name and form the world of man

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is represented, and the true form of it; and the idea of the book is, that we who read it may learn therein to discern between good and evil, and choose the first and avoid the last.

2. *Translate into English:*

Les arbres étaient revêtus de leur parure ordinaire à la sortie d'un hiver hyperboréen; les bois, les prairies étaient émaillés de fleurs aux couleurs vives et variées, et les oiseaux saluaient par leur gai ramage la venue du printemps de l'année mil sept cent cinquante-neuf. Tout souriait dans la nature; l'homme seul paraissait triste et abattu; et le laboureur, regagnant ses foyers sur la brune, ne faisait plus entendre sa joyeuse chanson, parce que la plus grande partie des terres étaient en friche, faute de bras pour les cultiver. Un voile sombre couvrait toute la surface de la Nouvelle-France, car la mère-patrie, en vraie marâtre, avait abandonné ses enfants canadiens. La colonie était menacée d'une invasion formidable. Les Anglais avaient fait les préparatifs immenses; et leur flotte remontait les eaux du Saint-Laurent sous les ordres du général Wolfe, tandis que deux armées de terre encore plus nombreuses devaient opérer leur junction sous les murs mêmes de la capitale de la Nouvelle-France.

3. *Write a French composition of not less than 150 words on ONE of the following subjects:—*

L'immigration italienne.

Un prince du sang gouverneur-général du Canada.

La bataille des Plaines d'Abraham.

L'envahissement du Nord-Ouest par les Américains.

La question du Maroc.

La Grève récente en Angleterre.

LATIN.

Prof. N. DEWITT, B.A., Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto, and Prof. A. D. SMITH, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will omit one of the first three questions.

Value—100.

I. *Translate:*

Cum in apparando acerrime esset occupatus, Carthaginienses bellum cum Romanis composuerunt. Ille nihilo secius exercitui postea praefuit resque in Africa gessit usque ad P. Sulpicium, C. Aurelium consules. His enim magistratibus legati Carthaginienses Romanos venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quod cum iis pacem fecissent, ob eamque rem corona aurea eos donarent simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum Fregellis essent captivique redderentur. His ex senatus consulto responsum est: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse; obsides, quo loco rogarent, futuros, captivos non remissuros quod Hannibalem, cuius opera susceptum bellum esset, inimicissimum nomini Romano etiam nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent itemque fratrem eius Magonem.—*Nepos.*

(a) Identify (mood, tense, voice, etc.) the following forms, giving the principal parts:—*composuerunt*, *agerent*, *responsum est*, and *remissuros*. (b) Cite rules for the case of *exercitui*, *Roman*, and *loco*.

II. *Translate:*

Germani, post tergum clamore audito, cum suos interfici viderant, armis abjectis signisque militaribus relictis, se ex castris eiecerunt; et cum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, reliqua fuga desperata, magno numero interfecto, reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt atque ibi timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt.

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Nostri ad unum omnes incolumes perpauca vulneratis, ex tanti belli timore, cum hostium numerus capitum quadringentorum et triginta millium fuisset, se in castra receperunt. Caesar his quos in castris retinuerat discedendi potestatem fecit. Illi, supplicia cruciatusque Galorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant, remanere se apud eum velle dixerunt. His Caesar libertatem concessit.—*Caesar*.

(a) Identify the following forms, giving the principal parts:—*interfici*, *perierunt*, *discedendi*, and *veriti*. (b) What construction is noticeable for its frequency in this passage? Cite rule for the case of *timore*.

III. Translate:

THE DEPARTURE OF VENUS.

Dixit et evertens rosea cervice refulsit
ambrosiaequae comae divinum vertice odorem
spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos
et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem
agnovit tali fugientem est voce secutus:
“quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram
non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces?”
Talibus incusat gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre saepsit
et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu
cernere ne quis eos neu quis contingere posset,
molirive moram aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit sedesque revisit
laeta suas, ubi templum illi centumque Sabaeo
ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant.

—*Virgil*.

(a) Mark the scansion of the first two lines, indicating the main caesura. (b) Parse fully *vertice*, *incessu*, *moenia*, and *ture*. (c) Write the principal parts of *refulsit*, *saepsit*, and *moliri*.

(Candidates will omit one of the questions IV., V., and VI.)

IV. (a) Decline in full and indicate the gender of each: *munus*, *exercitus*, *nomen*, *frater*, and *confluens*. (b) Decline together *alma pax*, *signum militare*, and *magnum opus*. (c) Compare *crudelis*, *recens*, *acer*, *egregius*, *nuper*, and *diu*.

V. (a) Write in full the present imperative of *fero*, *facio*, *nolo*, *eo*, and *conor*. (b) Decline the participles *amans* and *iens*.

VI. (a) Write the supines of *video* and *facio*. What part of speech are they? Employ them to translate: *it is hard to tell, they have come to see*. (b) Illustrate the use or omission of prepositions by translating the following:—*at Rome, at my house, in Athens, in a suitable place, near the river, at the foot of the mountain, just before sunset, at dawn of day, into the town, contrary to the laws, in the country*.

VII. Translate into Latin ten only of the following:—

1. To see is to believe.
2. Few were worthy of his friendship.
3. You are all permitted to depart.
4. Beware lest any of the enemy find you.
5. Some escaped by means of boats, others were captured.
6. The Senate expressed its thanks to Cæsar.
7. They took the town at the first attack.
8. He ordered the whole line to advance.
9. The Romans were weary with toil and wounds.
10. We must obey our father and our mother.

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11. I do not understand what you say.
12. Cicero kept warning the people not to despise the danger.
13. He is not so pious as he seems to be.
14. It is the duty of an orator to speak the truth.
15. At what value is virtue to be esteemed?
16. He so lived that he was dear to all the citizens.
17. If any one wishes to set out for home, no one will hinder him.
18. Abandoning the camp, they sought safety in flight.
19. Shall we not consult our own interests?

GERMAN .

Prof. H. L. BOBER, M.A., King's College, Windsor, and Prof. G. H. NEEDLER, B.A.,
Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *Translate into English:*

(a) Die Tage werden kürtzer und die Sonne steht niedrig am Himmel. Die Flüsse frieren zu und Felder und Strassen bedeckt der Schnee. Sperlinge erscheinen vor der Küchenthür, da sie im Freien keine Nahrung mehr finden.

(b) Zwei Leichen ausgefischt.—Die Leichen von zwei Unbekannten sind gestern aus dem Fluss gezogen worden. Der Eine scheint ungefähr sechzig Jahr alt gewesen zu sein und war ziemlich gut gekleidet. Der Andere, ungefähr vierzig Jahr alt, gehörte augenscheinlich der Arbeiter-Klasse an.

“Zwei Unbekannte sind gestern aus dem Fluss gezogen worden.” Replace the passive by the active voice.

(c) Am fünften Dezember neunzehn hundert eins, abgeht ein Bankett in Guild-Hall auf der Prinz von Wales, der von einer Rundreise um die Welt zurück gekehrt war, aus: “Unser altes Mutterland musz aufwachen, wenn es das Uebergewicht, das es seit langer Zeit über seine ausländischen Rivale besitzt, behalten will.”

Explain the place of the words in italics.

2. *Translate into English:*

(a)

DAS ZERBROCHENE RINGLEIN.

In einem kühlen grunde,
Da geht ein Mühlenrad,
Mein' Liebste ist verschwunden,
Die dort gewohnet hat.

Sie hat mir Treu' versprochen,
Gab mir ein'n Ring dabei,
Sie hat die Treu' gebrochen,
Mein Ringlein sprang entzwei.

Gott grüße dich! Kein andrer Grusz
Gleicht dem an Innigkeit.
Gott grüße dich! Kein andrer Grusz
Paszt so zu jeder Zeit.

Gott grüße dich! Wenn dieser Grusz
So recht von Herzen geht,
Gilt bei dem lieben Gott der Grusz
So viel wie ein Gebet.

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3. *Translate into German:*

(a) A lady of ninety years said to Fontenelle, who was ninety-five: "Death has surely forgotten us." "Hush!" Fontenelle answered her while putting his finger on his lips.

(b) About four thousand persons had assembled before the church of St. Julienne in order to be present at the debate between M. D. A. Lafontaine and M. Henri Bourassa.

4. Write a composition in German of about 100 words on *one* of the following subjects:
 Your Education.
 The Choice of a Calling or Profession.

MODERN HISTORY.

Rev. A. E. GOSSELIN, Laval University, Quebec, and Prof. G. M. WRONG, M.A.,
 University of Toronto, Toronto: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Outline the principal events of the reign of Anne, Queen of England, 1702-1714.
2. Explain the government of France during the minority of Louis XV.
3. Explain the character and policy of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
4. Outline the political career of Gladstone.
5. What caused the fall of Napoleon I?
6. Outline the career of Iberville.
7. Explain the dispute between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Canada about the brandy trade in the time of Frontenac.
8. Show the place in Canadian history of Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester.
9. Explain the purport of the Monroe Doctrine. When and how was it first promulgated?
10. Explain the chief difficulties in governing Canada during the period of the Union, 1842-1867.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Prof. S. B. LEACOCK, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, and Prof. O. D. SKELTON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Write a short paper on *direct legislation*, indicating some of the forms in which it is put into practice, and discussing its advantages and disadvantages.
2. Discuss the division of jurisdiction between the *central* and the *state* or *provincial* governments in a *federal* system, comparing in outline in this respect any *two* of the following:—Canada, United States, Germany, Australia.
3. What chief arguments would you advance for and against each of the following principles as the basis of construction of the Upper House of a national legislature,—
 - (a) the hereditary principle;
 - (b) the principle of direct election;
 - (c) the principle of indirect election;
 - (d) the principle of appointment?

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4. Tell what you know of the present position of *Woman's Suffrage* in leading countries of the world, and state your own opinion, with reasons, for or against its adoption in Canada.
5. Write a paper on the *Origin of Government*, alluding to some of the most important theories in regard thereto.
6. Discuss accurately the constitutional and political position of the President of the United States.
7. Indicate in outline the form of government of *any two* countries of Europe (excluding Great Britain).
8. Describe the ground-plan of the government of *any one* of the provinces of Canada.
9. Describe, as you understand it, the existing constitutional relation between the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies.
10. Write notes on the works and opinions of *any four* of the following well-known political theorists:—*John Locke, Edmund Burke, Thomas Paine, Sir Henry Maine, Goldwin Smith, Herbert Spencer, Thomas Jefferson.*

ECONOMICS.

Prof. O. D. SKELTON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, and Prof. W. C. KEIRSTEAD, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Explain the following terms: token money, marginal productivity, the most favoured-nation clause, ad valorem duties, the law of decreasing returns.
2. Discuss the social utility of private property.
3. "While the Ricardian theory, which believes that wages depend on the cost of production of labour force, lays stress, in its explanation of wages, on the supply of manual labour, the wage-fund theory lays stress on the demand." Explain.
4. What are the chief causes of the recent growth of industrial combinations in Canada? Discuss their effect on (1) the consumer, (2) the shareholder.
5. "Suppose a State with heavy expenditures to meet, to which its revenue is inadequate. . . . By issuing paper money, either it drives a certain amount of metallic money from the country, in which case, enriching the nation by whatever was purchased with that metallic money it may be said to throw on the foreigner the burden of the expenditures it wishes to make; or if there is no metallic money in circulation in the country the transaction is equivalent to levying a contribution on its own citizens." Comment.
6. What important theories do you associate with the names of any seven of the following: Malthus, Ricardo, Cobden, Colbert, Quesnay, Bastiat, List, Schmoller, Marx, Henry George?
7. (a) What are the functions of the Railway Commission of Canada? (b) What are the chief sources of the revenues of the Dominion and of the provinces?
8. Discuss the influence of climate on the economic development of Canada.
9. Discuss the balance of trade theory, commenting on the following statistics:—

1909.

	Exports.	Imports.
Canada.. . . .	\$ 222,026,000	\$ 298,206,200
United Kingdom.. . . .	1,838,921,000	2,592,202,000
United States.. . . .	1,638,356,000	1,311,920,000
Germany (Customs Union).. . . .	1,522,849,000	1,834,037,000
India.. . . .	546,414,000	391,527,000

10. Discuss municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will attempt seven questions only, answering three in the first group and two in each of the other groups.

Value 100.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) What political divisions does the Continent of North America comprise? (b) What political divisions does the Continent of South America comprise? (c) What political divisions does the British Empire comprise?
2. (a) Locate the Canadian North-west Territories. (b) Locate, geographically, the three leading cities in Canada, United States, and Mexico. (c) Locate, geographically, Hamilton, Calgary and Victoria.
3. (a) Name the leading island of the West Indies. (b) What countries occupy the Scandinavian Peninsula? (c) What does the Russian Empire include?
4. (a) How many cities in the Dominion of Canada are located on lakes or navigable rivers? (b) Name the ten leading towns situated on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes. (c) Describe an all-water route from Halifax to Toronto, and name places met *en route*.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Define lakes. (b) What are mountain lakes? (c) What place have lakes in the economy of nature? (d) What is the cause of the saltiness of some lakes? (e) Where are lakes most numerous?
2. (a) Describe oceanic currents. (b) What is the cause of currents? (c) To what three classes of currents does difference of temperature give rise? (d) What modifies the direction of the polar and return currents?
3. (a) Describe glaciers. (b) What is the origin of glaciers? (c) Where is the most remarkable glacier region? (d) What evidence exists of former systems of glaciers?

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) What does Canada buy from the United States? What do the United States buy from Canada?
2. (a) What would be the effects of the proposed Georgian Bay Canal on the commerce of the Dominion? (b) What city would benefit most by it? (c) Name in order of importance the Canadian canals that are trade-routes, and briefly outline their purposes.
3. (a) Name ten of the leading products of the Dominion, and tell where they are found. (b) Name in order of importance the leading sea-ports of Canada, and discuss briefly their respective merits. (c) Name the leading sea-port of the United States, Mexico, England, France, Russia and briefly discuss their respective merits.

SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Rev. A. E. GOSSELIN, Laval University, Quebec: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: two in each group.

Value—100.

LOGIC.

1. Name and describe the various operations of the human mind. Give the rules of accurate definition.

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2. Enumerate the various forms of certainty. Describe each form. What is the difference between common certainty and philosophical certainty?
3. Demonstrate that absolute scepticism is both metaphysically and physically impossible.
4. What constitutes the methodical doubt of Descartes? State why the Cartesian method may not be admissible?

METAPHYSICS.

1. Why can we not agree with Locke that the knowledge of the Infinite may be acquired by adding Finite to Finite?
2. Why could not God, in creating the world, have had any other purpose in view than Himself?
3. Demonstrate that the human soul is intrinsically and extrinsically immortal.
4. State what constitutes Providence, and demonstrate that it exists.

ETHICS.

1. Show that circumstances may determine an act to be right or wrong. Are certain deeds non-moral, *i.e.*, neither good nor bad?
2. Demonstrate that suicide is morally wrong.
3. Show that the civil government has the right to inflict the death penalty.
4. What are the arguments for and against Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Education?

TYPEWRITING.

Same as on page 146.

SHORTHAND.

Same as on page 147.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Same as on page 148.

V.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CADETSHIPS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE OF CANADA. NOVEMBER 15, 1911. (No. 152.)

ARITHMETIC.

D. A. F. ROBINSON, B.A., Royal Naval College, Halifax: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer the first four questions and any three others. Not more than seven questions are to be attempted. The details of the work must be given. Special importance is attached to neatness and accuracy.

Value—100.

1. The rural and urban population of Canada in 1901 was as follows:—

	Rural.	Urban.
British Columbia.. . . .	88,476	90,179
Manitoba.. . . .	184,738	70,478
New Brunswick.. . . .	253,835	77,285
Nova Scotia.. . . .	330,191	129,383
Ontario.. . . .	1,246,969	935,978
Quebec.. . . .	992,667	656,231
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	88,304	14,955
N.-W. Territories (Organized)... . .	120,767	38,173
N.-W. Territories (Unorganized). . . .	25,490	
Yukon.. . . .	18,077	9,142

Find the population of Canada in 1901, and the percentage of rural population.

2. Which is the greatest of the fractions $\frac{7}{17}$, $\frac{9}{17}$, $\frac{13}{25}$? Find their sum. Express as a decimal to three significant figures.
3. Reduce to lowest terms the following fractions:—

(a) $\frac{1903}{2595}$, (b) $\frac{2548}{2912}$, (c) $\frac{3887}{3542}$.

4. (a) Simplify

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{4}}{4\frac{3}{5} - 2\frac{5}{7}} \div \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{10}} \right) + 2.$$

- (b) Divide 23.451 by 21.2 correct to two places of decimals.
- (c) Multiply 3.1678 by .0456 correct to four places of decimals.

5. In a long-division sum, the quotient was 7054, the divisor was 572 and the remainder 342. What was the dividend?
6. Gunpowder is composed of $\frac{1}{10}$ sulphur, $\frac{2}{20}$ charcoal, and $\frac{3}{4}$ nitre by weight. How many pounds of each will be required to make 2,000 pounds of gunpowder?
7. The rebound of a certain elastic ball is found to be always $\frac{2}{5}$ of the drop. If the second rebound is 4 inches, from what height was it first dropped?
8. In a certain fleet there were 127 vessels in all, but 5.7 per cent of these have been destroyed in war. If 76 of the vessels that now form the fleet are torpedo boats, what per cent of the present fleet consists of torpedo boats? Give your answer correct to one decimal place.

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9. Find the interest of \$750 for 65 days at 6 per cent per annum.
Find the present value of \$750 due 65 days hence, discounted at rate of 7 per cent per annum.
10. A road rises at the rate of 12.32 yards for each mile of road for a distance of 872 yards from a place A. The inclination then increases to 23.6 yards per mile until B is arrived at, distant one mile from A, measured along the road. How much higher is B than A?
11. A cubic foot of water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. A litre of water weighs a kilogram. An inch = 2.54 cm. From these calculate to one decimal place the number of grams in 1 lb. (1 litre = 1 cubic decimetre.)

MATHEMATICS.

L. N. RICHARDSON, M.A., Royal Naval College, Halifax: Examiner.

Time: 3 hours.

(A) ALGEBRA.

Value—100.

1. Prove that $(a+b)^3 - (a-b)^3 = 2b(3a^2 + b^2)$, and prove that it is so when $a=1$, $b=2$.
2. Find the value of $(x+y+2z)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-zx)$ when $x=2$, $y=-3$, $z=1$.

Divide $x^2+1+\frac{1}{x^2}$ by $x-1+\frac{1}{x}$.

3. Simplify

$$2x - (y - 3z) - \left\{ (3x - 2y - 3z) - \frac{5}{2} \left[2x + \frac{6}{5} \left(z + \frac{2}{3}y \right) \right] \right\}.$$

4. Factor

$$x^3 - 8, \quad x^2 + x - 12, \quad (a+b-c)^2 - (a-b+c)^2.$$

5. Solve

$$(a) \quad \frac{4}{x-1} = \frac{21}{5}.$$

$$(b) \quad \begin{aligned} 12y - x &= -1; \\ 3x + 20y &= 17. \end{aligned}$$

6. Two ships are 75 miles apart. If they steam towards each other, they will meet in 3 hours. If they steam in the same direction, the faster one will overtake the other in 15 hours. Find the speed of each boat.

(B) GEOMETRY.

Value—100.

1. By means of ruler and compass show (without proof) how
(a) to bisect a given angle.
(b) to divide a given line in the ratio 2:3.
2. Construct a triangle on a base 2.65" and having base angles 38.5° and 82° .
Measure the remaining sides and angle.
By drawing a perpendicular from the vertex to the base, calculate the area of the triangle.
3. If two triangles have the three sides of one respectively equal to the three sides of the other, the two triangles will be equal in all respects.
4. The exterior angle of a triangle equals the sum of the two interior opposite angles.
Hence show that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is two right angles.

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5. The complements of the parallelograms about a diagonal of any parallelogram are equal in area.

On a base 3" long draw a parallelogram, having one of its angles 60° , whose area shall be equal to that of a given parallelogram whose sides measure 2" and 3.5" and contain an angle of 60° .

6. The square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle equals the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

A city park is in the form of a rectangle 60 rods by 25 rods. Find the length of a path across it joining two opposite corners.

GEOGRAPHY.

Same as on page 142.

HISTORY.

Same as on page 143.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART I.

W. A. GRAHAM, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, and A. E. ATTWOOD, M.A., Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Candidates are advised to give attention to spelling, punctuation, and writing.

Write to a friend a letter of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) The Porcupine Disaster.
- (2) The Victorian Order of Nurses.
- (3) The Boy Scout Movement.
- (4) The Coronation (George V).
- (5) The Coming of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General.
- (6) The Development of the Canadian West.

PART II.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and A. E. ATTWOOD, M.A., Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Dictation, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Reproduction, 1 hour.

NOTE.—This part is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will advise them to give attention to spelling, punctuation, and penmanship.

Each of the following is to be twice read aloud: once as a whole to give the meaning, and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.

1. The saying, "Prevention is better than cure," is especially applicable to the case of fire, which will destroy in a few hours what cannot be reproduced in a century.
2. Under the circumstances, they considered themselves fortunate in covering the ninety miles in fifteen hours.
3. One of the principles of the association is to develop the natural resources of the country.
4. The abuse of a privilege often leads to less pleasant conditions.

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5. Charles Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" is one of his most popular books.

6. John Jones, D.Sc., Ph.D.,

Dean of the Faculty of Science.

7. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

8. Royal Naval College, Halifax, N.S.,

January 15th, 1912.

The following is to be twice read aloud to the candidates, who will then write the gist of it in their own words.

THE STEAM-ENGINE.

A steam-engine may be defined as an apparatus for doing work by means of heat applied to water.

The source of heat is called the furnace, and the vessel containing the water is called the boiler. The steam from the heated water goes through a pipe called the steam-pipe to a tube known as the cylinder, which is closed at both ends, and which contains a flat plate called the piston.

The steam is admitted to the cylinder first at one end, and then at the other, so that the piston is constantly forced backward and forward, while the steam is allowed to escape by means of valves. The piston is fitted with a bar or rod called the piston-rod, firmly attached to the centre of the piston, and continued through the cylinder to the open air, where it moves backward and forward exactly as the piston does. By a mechanical contrivance, the straight-line motion of the piston-rod is changed into circular motion, and the engine can then be used for turning wheels, lifting weights, or doing any other work required.

FRENCH.

J. J. PENNY, B.A., Royal Naval College, Halifax: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *Translate into English:*

(a) FRANKLIN.

Franklin ne perdait jamais une minute. Il avait coutume de dire: 'La faim regarde à la porte l'homme laborieux, mais elle n'ose pas entrer.' Il avait une telle aversion pour le mensonge (*lie*) qu'il pratiquait la sincérité jusque dans (*even in*) les fonctions diplomatiques. Lorsqu'il vint en France pour traiter avec Louis XVI, le gouvernement anglais le fit solliciter (*had him approached*) secrètement par des amis qui lui garantissaient la possibilité d'une réconciliation entre les colonies et l'Angleterre. Il répondit simplement: 'Je suis engagé avec la France; je reste avec la France. . . et il signa le traité français.

(b) NELSON ET SES ETUDES.

Les études littéraires de Nelson furent interrompues dès l'âge de douze ans. Avec un pareil système on ne faisait peut-être pas de grands clercs, dit l'amiral J. de la Gravière; mais ce qui valait mieux (*was better*): on faisait de bons marins. Cet amiral ajoute: 'On ne saurait commencer trop tôt le métier de la mer.' Nelson disait souvent qu'on ne pouvait être un bon officier sans posséder à la fois les connaissances pratiques d'un matelot et les manières d'un gentleman. Dès que la paix de 1783 eut rouvert aux Anglais l'accès du continent, il s'empessa de (*hastened to*) se rendre en France pour y apprendre une langue dont il déclarait la connaissance indispensable aux officiers de la marine britannique.

(c) DE L'INDISCRÉTION.

Quand vous meditez un projet,
 Ne publiez point votre affaire.
 On se repente toujours d'un langage indiscret,
 Et presque jamais du mystère.
 Le causeur dit tout ce qu'il sait;
 L'étourdi (*madcap*) ce qu'il ne sait guère;
 Les jeunes ce qu'ils font, les vieux ce qu'ils ont fait.
 Et les sots ce qu'ils veulent faire. (Panard.)

2. (a) Give the feminine of: *le trompeur ingénieur; le paysan laborieux; cet Anglais est grand; ce cheval est noir; un ancien ami est venu hier avec son neveu.*
 (b) Give the plural of: *un pareil système; l'accès; dit l'amiral; le gâteau est bon; le feu est allumé; le bal chez le général; l'avocat plaide le procès de son client.*
3. (a) Conjugate the past definite of: *recevoir, venir, finir*; the present subjunctive of: *parler, aller, avoir*; the future of: *vendre, être, voir*; and the past indefinite of: *mourir* and *mettre*.
 (b) Give the comparative and the superlative of: *bon, jeune, bien, mauvais, grand.*
 (c) Form adverbs from the following adjectives: *triste, courageux, hardi, constant, faux.*
 (d) Write in full: *15 janvier 1903; Louis XIV; Henri I; ½ heure; 3½ heures; 21 août 1871; Page 1; page 200; 21; 81; 101; 1000; 11; 80; 94.*
4. Translate into French:
 - (a) The books that you have bought are amusing.
 - (b) Though it is cold this morning, I am warm.
 - (c) How old is this little girl? She will be eight next week.
 - (d) Do not show it to them, give it to me.
 - (e) Has Captain Smith returned from France? I do not know.
 - (f) I wanted our friend to write to them.

5. Translate into French:

Alfred the Great was a wise man and a good king. He was never lazy. He built several schools, and did all that he could to encourage the young people of England to like study. One of the best things that he did, was to build a large number of ships. He fought his enemies on sea, instead of allowing them to land (*débarquer*) on the coasts. He was for a long time sick before he died. But he was very patient, and endured his sufferings without complaining (*se plaindre*). He died after a reign of twenty years.

GERMAN.

J. J. PENNY, B.A., Royal Naval College, Halifax: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Translate into English:

(a) DER BAUER UND DER ESEL.

Ein Bauer ging eines Tages zu seinem Nachbar, um ihn zu bitten, ihm seinen Esel zu leihen. Dieser Nachbar, welcher nicht geneigt (*disposed*) war, ihm denselben zu leihen, antwortete: "Es ist mir sehr leid, dass Sie ihn nicht früher verlangt haben; ich habe ihn einem anderen geliehen. Während er sich so entschuldigte, (*excused*) fing der Esel an zu schreien. "Ach!" sagte der Bauer, "das ist Ihr Esel,

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welcher versichert, dass Sie ihn einem anderen geliehen haben; man muss gestehen, dass Sie sehr dienstfertig (*obliging*) sind." "Ich finde Sie sehr sonderbar," erwiderte ihm der Nachbar, "dass Sie eher meinem Esel als mir selbst glauben!"

(b) DER WINTER IN ROM.

Man merkt den Winter nicht; die Gärten sind mit immergrünen Bäumen bepflanzt; die Sonne scheint hell und warm; Schnee sieht man nur auf den entferntesten Bergen gegen Norden. Die Citronenbäume, die in den Gärten an den Wänden gepflanzt sind, werden nun nach und nach (*gradually*) mit Decken von Rohr (*reed*) überdeckt, die Pomeranzenbäume (*orange-trees*) aber bleiben frei stehen. Es hängen viele Hunderte der schönsten Früchte an so einem Baum, der nicht wie bei uns beschnitten und in einen Kübel (*case*) gepflanzt ist, sondern in der Erde frei und froh, in einer Reihe mit seinen Brüdern steht. Man kann sich nichts lustigeres (*nothing more cheerful*) denken als einen solchen Anblick. Für ein geringes Trinkgeld ist man deren so viel man will. Sie sind schon jetzt recht gut, im März werden sie noch besser sein.

(Goethe.)

(c) KNABE UND LERCHE.

KNABE: O, liebe Lerche, sag' nur an,
Was dich so lustig machen kann!
Du säest (*sow*) nicht, du erntest (*reap*) nicht
Und sammelst in die Scheuern (*barn*) nicht,
Und fliegst so hoch und singst so gern,
Als säh'st du Gott den Herrn.

LERCHE: Der Vater droben (*in heaven*) sorgt für mich.
Drum sing' ich ihm mein Lied,
Doch viel mehr sorgt (*cares*) er für dich,
Drum (*therefore*) komm' und singe mit?

2. (a) Give the plural of: Eine Schwalbe ist unter dem Dach; Was tust du? Ich arbeite; dieser Mann arbeitet mit einem Pferde; jener Knabe hat einen gelben Hut auf dem Kopfe. Give the singular of: Starke Pferde ziehen die groszen Wagen; Sie sehen die schönen Wälder; die guten Knaben.

(b) Give the comparative and the superlative of: jung, langsam, viel, edel, müde, gut, froh.

3. Decline in the singular and in the plural: ein guter Mann; der fremde Herr; der Knabe; das Volk; der Baum; der Gott; gute Frucht.

4. Give the present indicative of: sein, können, lieben; the imperfect subjunctive of: denken, wissen, schreiben; the principal parts of: kommen, thun, bitten, rufen, brechen.

5. Translate into German:

(a) This flower is the most beautiful in the garden.

(b) Whom have you seen and what have you done?

(c) Bring me some more meat, and another glass of beer.

(d) I was there on Wednesday, the 29th of January, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

(e) What time is it? It is half-past six.

6. Translate into German:

Some young gentlemen were sitting in a park. An elderly lady wanted to sit down, but the gentlemen made no room (*Platz*) for her. Then a young lady came, and asked them to make room, which they did with pleasure (*Vergnügen*). She then called to the elder lady, and said: "Aunt, here is a place for you. After my music lesson, I will come back."

LATIN.

Prof. A. D. SMITH, LL.D., Mount Allison University, Sackville: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *Translate (a) and either (b) or (c).*

(a) *Ii solent diu cogitare qui magna volunt gerere. Animum rege qui, nisi paret, imperat. Quattuor millia hominum Capitolium occupaverunt. Prima luce summus mons a Labieno tenebatur. Sic partem majorem copiarum Antonius amisit. Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori. Neminem Lyncurgo utiliore Sparta genuit. Homini fidelissimi sunt equus et canis. Legum servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus.*

(b) *Alexander, victo apud Issum Dario, ad matrem conjugemque ejus praemisit viros qui nuntiarent se ipsum venire ad eas invisendas; brevique tempore earum tabernaculum (tent) intravit cum Hephaestione. Is longe omnium amicorum carissimus erat regi et aetate erat parci, sed corporis habitu (appearance, deportment) praestabat. Ergo reginae, illum regem esse ratae (think), Persarum more veneratae sunt (do homage to). Inde erroris admonita Darii mater ad pedes Alexandri projecta (falling) sese excusavit quod regem nunquam antea vidisset. Tum ille, cum reginam sublevasset (raise): "Non errasti," inquit, "mater, nam et (also) hic Alexander est."*

(c) *Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant
Siti compulsi; superior (higher up) stabat lupus,
Longe inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improba (ravenous throat)
Latro (i.e., the wolf) incitatus jurgii causam intulit (introduce).
"Car," inquit, "turbulentam fecisti mihi
Aquam libenti?" Laniger (lamb), contra timens.
"Qui (how) possum, quaeso, facere quod quereris, lupo?
A te decurrit ad meos haustos (i.e., to my drinking place) liquor."
Repulsus ille veritatis viribus,
"Ante hos sex menses male," ait, "dixisti mihi."
Respondit agnus: "Equidem (indeed) natus non eram."
"Pater, Hercule, tuus," inquit, "male dixit mihi."
Atque ita correptum (seize) lacerat injusta nece.*

2. *Translate eight of the following sentences into Latin:—*

He was always the first.

I like (*amo*) the sun, but I do not like the wind.

A good law protects (*conservo* 1) the poor.

He has spoken to no one in the house.

You often write letters (*epistola*) to your brothers.

The schoolmaster is not often loved by his pupils (*discipulus*).

The sky is black (*ater*) and we see neither moon nor stars.

Who was the first king of Rome?

This dog is my faithful (*fidelis*) friend; he never betrays (*prodo*) me.

A wise man has said that neither gold nor grandeur (*magnificentia*) makes men happy.

The father and mother are good, but the son and daughter are very bad.

Carthage made war with its wealth against the poverty of the Romans.

3. *Candidates are expected to answer only one group of questions:*

(a) Decline *mare, cor, fructus, mons, vir*, and state the gender of each. (b) Write the perfects and supines of *audio, audco, fugio, spondeo, vinco, vincio, redeo, redeo*. (c) Give in full the future indicative active of *eo, volo*, and the imperfect subjunctive passive of *rego, fero*. (d) How are the supines employed? Illustrate by examples.

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(a) Give the degrees of comparison of *malus, humilis, niger, celeriter, graviter*. (b) How do you express in Latin *eight, eight, twenty-nine, one thousand and twenty-one, he is the twelfth son*? (c) Give all the participles, active and passive, of *pello, caedo, moveo, volo, nanciscor, nascor, scio*. (d) What case or cases follow *fungor, do, refert, obliviscor, dignus, in, ante, sub, cum*?

(a) Write the gerund in full of *surgo, mordeo*. (b) Give the adverbs made from *bonus, audax, multus, major, longus, alacer*. (c) What are the two cases by which time is expressed in Latin? With what difference? Illustrate by examples. (d) *Vir pietate gravis; vir summa pietate*. Translate, and explain the ablatives.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

A. G. HATCHER, M.A., Royal Naval College, Halifax: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. What is the principle of the lever? Give three examples, and point out the advantage gained in using each.
2. State the principle of the Parallelogram of Forces. By drawing or otherwise give an answer to the following:—
Two tugs are pulling a ship by horizontal hawsers, one North and the other West from the ship; the pull in each hawser is four tons. In what direction is the ship being urged, and with what force?
3. What do you understand by the Centre of Gravity of a body? How might this point be found experimentally?
4. A uniform cane 3 ft. long is found to weigh 1 lb. It is then loaded with a piece of lead weighing 2 oz. Where is now its centre of gravity?
5. Though steel is heavier than water, a steel ship floats. Why is this? Take 35 cubic feet of sea-water to weigh one ton, and find the under-water volume of H.M.C.S. *Rainbow*, whose tonnage is 3600 tons.
6. What do we mean by the terms *elastic, dense, rigid, viscous, compressible, volatile*? Give examples.
7. Name carefully the changes which take place if I heat to a high temperature (1) a piece of lead, (2) a piece of marble.
8. Give two common cases in which we (1) provide against, and (2) make use of, the expansion caused by heat.
9. In what way does heat travel (1) from a furnace to the water in the boiler, (2) from the sun to the earth?
10. (a) What are the constituents of water, air, ammonia, common salt, limestone?
(b) Give three properties of each of the four chief gases mentioned in your answer to (a).
11. Tell how to prepare a jar of either carbon dioxide or nitrogen, and draw a simple diagram of the apparatus used.
12. What are solution, filtration, distillation? Tell how (1) to separate the salt from sea-water, (2) to separate the sulphur from ordinary gunpowder.

DRAWING.

(FREEHAND AND MECHANICAL.)

R. F. FLEMING, Normal School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Candidates are allowed a choice of any *three* questions in A part, and any *three* in B part. Either pencil or pen and ink may be used in all the questions.

A.

1. Draw a picture of a plain kitchen chair, showing light, shade and shadow. The drawing is to be about 5" or 6" high.
2. Draw a view from the window, real or imaginary, in a rectangle 6" by 4".
3. Draw a group of vegetables on the floor, consisting of one large pumpkin, some cabbages and turnips.
4. Inside a rectangle 7" by 5" draw a picture illustrating a scene from any of the well-known nursery rhymes or fairy tales. A title is to be given to the picture.

B

5. Give a single-line alphabet suitable for lettering plans and working drawings, height of letter $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Letter the words: "plan of basement, side elevation."
6. Draw the following geometric figures: equilateral triangle, hexagon, two concentric circles, an ellipse from axes 2" and 1".
7. Make a working drawing of a stool, consisting of a square top, 14" side, 2" thick, and four *perpendicular* legs 2" square; braces may be put between the legs if desirable. The drawing must have all measurements marked, and give all information which a carpenter would need in constructing the object.
8. Draw a square, 3" side. Draw its diagonals and diameters. Bisect each half-diameter. Join each of these four points of division to the two nearest corners of the large square, producing a four-pointed star. Shade in this star with parallel horizontal lines.

VI.—QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION TO THE SECOND DIVISION IN THE INSIDE SERVICE, NOVEMBER 13, 1911. (No. 153.)

(The regular Second Division papers were used in the corresponding subjects of this examination; the following are the Duties of Office papers.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Describe the organization of the Department of Agriculture.
2. Name the branches of the Department.
3. Describe in general terms the work of each branch, dealing with the duties which each is supposed to perform.

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4. Classify the various branches as "Agricultural" and Non-Agricultural," and give as nearly as you can the location of the head office of each and the name of its chief.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What is the purpose of a Census?
2. Enumerate the various matters concerning which enumerators were required to procure information in the last Census.
3. How many Censuses have been taken in Canada since Confederation, and what was the population of the country as shown by each Census?
4. You are given a staff of fifty clerks to do a certain work before the end of March, 1912. When three-fourths of the work is finished, it is ascertained that twenty clerks will complete the remainder of the work within the time limit allowed. Describe your plan of selection and what would be the principal things which would determine your choice of clerks estimated to finish work at specified time.

PATENT BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What are the different parts of an application for a patent?
2. In an application for a patent, who must sign the descriptive papers and take the oath?
3. Must the oath be taken within a certain time limit?
4. If a transfer of all the rights and an authorization accompany an application for a patent, by whom must the application be filled?
5. What documents must be furnished with an application for a patent when the inventor dies before the application is registered?
6. What is the fee payable on a reissue?
7. Give the number and nature of the drawings required in an application for a patent.
8. For what length of time is a caveat good?
9. What information is given to the public in the Canadian Patent Office Record?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. When a patent is issued for a foreign country, when must the corresponding Canadian application be made?
2. During what length of time has a patent-holder the right to import his patent in Canada?
3. Does the Patent Law authorize the Commissioners to extend the length of time within which the importation is permitted?
4. Has the public the right to see the applications under consideration?
5. When an application for a patent is refused, what part of the fee required on that application can be reimbursed?
6. What errors on the part of the applicant can lead to the abandonment of an application for a patent?

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7. Has the Commissioner the discretionary power to revive an application for a patent that has been abandoned?
8. What fee does the Patent Law prescribe for the registration of a patent?
9. If an ordinary cession covers more than the patent, does the ordinary fee cover the registration?
10. What is the legal time within which a patent-holder must manufacture his invention in Canada, when the patent is under article 38 of the Patent Law?

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. (a) Describe your field outfit.
(b) What are your methods of shipping material to headquarters?
(c) What are the best methods of packing delicate specimens?
2. Outline a mineralogical excursion through each of the following places and give lists of the commoner minerals one might expect to find at different points visited on each excursion:
(a) The Province of Nova Scotia.
(b) Central Ontario.
(c) Ottawa County, Quebec.
3. Give the principal Canadian localities for the following minerals: Graphite, native silver, molybdenite, galena, stibnite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, smaltite, niccolite, arsenopyrite, hematite, magnetite, chronite, ilmenite, manganese ores, magnesite, calcite, strontianite, dolomite, hydromagnesite, biotite, muscovite, lepidolite, orthoclase, microcline, garnet, actinolite, sodalite, talc, serpentine, chrysotile, green apatite, red apatite, fluorite, schcelite, stellarite, albertite.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. How many specimens are there in each of the different grades of collections issued at present by the Geological Survey to educational institutions? How are the specimens arranged in each grade?
2. Give a list of fifteen minerals suitable for a Prospector's Reference Collection.
3. Give a list of fifty minerals suitable for blow-pipe purposes.
4. Give full details of the methods employed in preparing specimens from the rough material for the various collections now issued.
5. (a) Give details of your methods of labeling, packing and shipping the collections.
(b) What means are adopted to secure acknowledgments from institutions and individuals to whom collections are shipped?
6. What record do you keep of the various collections sent out?
7. What means would you adopt in tracing collections that have been lost in transportation?

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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. In connection with the admission to verification of new varieties of weights, measures and weighing machines, what special requirements are provided, and as regards a weighing machine what special precautions are to be taken?
2. What are the Dominion standards of weights and measures, and in whose custody shall they remain?
3. If, at any time, any of such standards is lost or in any manner destroyed, defaced or otherwise injured, what provision is made for its restoration?
4. What marks are required to be placed upon weights, measures and weighing machines when verified by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures?
5. How frequently should weights, measures and weighing machines be inspected?
6. State briefly the main provisions of the Act and Regulations relating to the testing of glassware used in connection with the testing of milk or cream.
7. What provisions are made by the Act and Regulations respecting fees to be collected for the verification of weights, measures and weighing machines, how are these fees to be dealt with and what should the certificate issued by the Inspector show?

Paper No. 2.

Value—100.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. What powers are conferred, by the Act, on Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors relative to entering shops, &c.?
2. What are the provisions of the Act respecting the record of inspections to be kept by Inspectors of Weights and Measures?
3. What special provision is made by the Act in connection with scales upon which a legal charge for the threshing of grain may be based?
4. Does the law give the Governor in Council power to make regulations, and, if so, state briefly what said regulations may concern.
5. What are the provisions of the Regulations respecting the importation of weights, measures and weighing machines?
6. What are the provisions of the Regulations relating to the first inspection of Dormant Weighing Machines, Hay Scales, Weigh-Bridges, &c.?
7. In connection with the verification of Avoirdupois and Troy or Bullion Weights may any class of metal be used in their construction? If not, what specific metals are provided by the Regulations and what provision is made as to the form of the weights in certain cases?

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What documents are required to be filed in the Department of Insurance by a company before the issue to it of a license? Where are duplicates of these documents required to be filed? What notice is required to be given by a company upon first obtaining a license?

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2. An American company about to make a deposit with the Receiver General, offers United States Registered bonds, and proposes to make an assignment of the bonds in favour of the Receiver General. Would this be satisfactory? If not, what is required to be done?
Are Railroad bonds accepted as a deposit with the Receiver General? If so, under what condition?
3. A company applies for permission to withdraw \$10,000 matured Edmonton debentures whose market value at the time of deposit was 104, and offers to deposit in lieu thereof debentures of the same municipality whose market value at the date of the application is 102. What is the minimum amount of bonds offered which might be accepted as the equivalent of those matured?
(2) Prepare a memorandum to the Treasury Board recommending the granting of the application.
4. In the case of what classes of insurance is the initial deposit fixed by the Statute? How is it fixed in all other cases?
5. How is the liability for reserve of unearned premiums of a fire insurance company to be computed for the purpose of the annual statement?
(2) In fixing the amount of assets which must be held by the same company to cover its liabilities, in what manner is the reserve liability to be determined?
(3) What is the maximum duration allowed for a fire insurance policy issued by a company in Canada under the Insurance Act, 1910?
6. Under what conditions may a person insure his property, or any property in which he has an insurable interest, with a British or foreign unlicensed company or underwriters or with persons who reciprocally insure for protection only and not for profit?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value--100.

1. A Canadian municipal security acceptable as a deposit under the Statute, whose market value is 107, is offered as a deposit by a licensed insurance company. What would be its accepted value if placed,
(1) With the Receiver General?
(2) With Canadian trustees appointed under and for the purposes of the Insurance Act, 1910?
2. A British Company having power under its charter to transact life insurance and accident insurance, applies for a license to carry on life insurance in Canada. What is the minimum deposit required?
If the same company applies for a license for accident insurance, what is the minimum deposit necessary, having regard to recent practice?
3. Certain securities may be accepted as deposits under the authority of the Statute, and other securities may be accepted under the authority of the Treasury Board. Name some of each class.
4. What statements does the Insurance Act, 1910, require to be filed in the Insurance Department by
(a) Canadian life insurance companies?
(b) Life companies other than Canadian?
(c) Canadian companies other than life companies?
(d) British and foreign companies other than life companies?
(2) When are these several statements due from such companies?
(3) What penalty is incurred for default in filing such statements at the dates specified?
(4) By what officials are such several statements required to be verified?

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5. Name the mortality table which forms the basis for the valuation (Government standard) of Canadian life insurance policies.
 - (2) What is the rate of interest applicable in the case of policies issued prior to January 1, 1900, and what rate in the case of those issued after said date?
 - (3) At what date will the same rate of interest be applicable to all policies regardless of the date of issue?
 - (4) Define a 'Canadian policy' as regards life insurance.
6. The Insurance Act, 1910, requires all policies issued since January 1, 1911, to contain in substance certain provisions. State the provisions
 - (1) In regard to a misstatement of the age of the insured.
 - (2) As to the sum a company shall loan to a policyholder on the sole security of his policy.
 - (3) As to reinstatement of policy after lapse.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *The Dominion Lands Act.* State in a general way what are the main subjects dealt with by the Dominion Lands Act.
2. *British Columbia Railway Belt.* What is meant by the Railway Belt of British Columbia?
3. What is its extent?
4. How did it become the property of the Dominion?
5. What Dominion Act specially governs the Railway Belt?
6. What provision did it make for the administration of the Belt?
7. What provisions of the Dominion Lands Act specially apply to the Railway Belt?
8. *Colonization Lands.* What is meant by Colonization Lands and under what circumstances or for what reason was land patented to lienholders?
9. Describe briefly the special settlement and forfeiture conditions subject to which lienholders received patents for land.
10. *Townsite Lands.* State briefly the main provisions of the practice permitting Railway Companies to secure for townsite purposes lands entered for.
11. Describe the details of the process of dealing with an application received from a Railway Company for land required for Railway and Townsite purposes for which they have secured relinquishment from the entrant.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Name the several branches of the Department and the officers in charge.
2. In a general way state what is the work of each branch.
3. In what year was the Department of the Interior established?
4. Before that year what Department of the Government administered Dominion Lands?
5. Who are the three men at present occupying the highest official positions in connection with the administration of Dominion Lands?
6. Where have they little or no jurisdiction and why?
7. Name the Dominion Lands Agencies.

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8. What formal correspondence with the Agencies should receive special attention at the index? Why?
9. Explain:—Subject Index, Name Index and Land Index.
10. The condition of the work throughout the Department affects to a large extent the work of the Registration Branch. Explain as fully as you can.

TIMBER, GRAZING AND IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What divisions of work are comprised in the administration of the Department of the Interior?
2. What do the following Acts deal with: Dominion Lands Act, Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, Irrigation Act, Immigration Act?
3. What are the chief requirements for obtaining letters patent for a homestead under the Dominion Lands Act?
4. Describe the organization of the administration of the Interior Department.
5. What is the difference between a license and a permit for timber?
6. What is the procedure in dealing with an application for a timber license?
7. Describe the system of recording applications and leases or licenses for timber or grazing.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. By what authority are the Dominion Forest Reserves established and what purposes do they serve?
2. Where is the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve, and why is it of special importance?
3. What means are taken by the Dominion Government for the protection of forests from fire?
4. What permits are granted without competition on the Forest Reserves?
5. What classes of rights to water are dealt with by the Irrigation Act?
6. How are rights to water acquired under the Irrigation Act?
7. What is a memorial as defined in the Irrigation Act?

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Describe fully the routine in regard to official letters from the time of their receipt in the Department until they are finally dealt with.
2. What classes of Certificates of Competency are issued by the Department to Masters and Mates and to Engineers. What fees are payable for each such Certificate?
3. Give a list of the Services which come under the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
4. What would be the procedure to obtain the views of His Majesty's Government in regard to Shipping legislation in Canada?
5. How are Privy Council references retired?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

6. What are the functions of the Lighthouse Board, and who are members of it?
7. Draft two reports to Council recommending (1) the superannuation of an Officer of the Department, and (2) the employment of a temporary clerk.
8. In a Report to Council recommending the issue of a Governor General's Warrant what statement of facts is essential?
9. A wreck is reported to be an obstruction to navigation: what action would you take for its removal?
10. A report is received that a certain light in the Province of Nova Scotia is not working properly: what action would you take in the matter?

Paper No. 2.

Value—100.

1. According to the Canada Shipping Act what ships are exempt from its provisions relating to Measurement and Registration?
2. What persons are entitled to own British Ships?
3. How are
 - (a) Ports of Registry created?
 - (b) Measuring Surveyors of Shipping appointed?
4. Give the Section and Act for:
 - (a) Change of name;
 - (b) Re-registration of a wrecked vessel;
 - (c) Issue of new Certificate of Registry when original has become lost, mislaid or destroyed;
 - (d) Dispensing with the production of documents required by law to be produced.
 NOTE.—Where an Imperial Act applies as well as a Canadian Act, reference to the latter alone will be sufficient.
5. State the particulars required to be contained in a Declaration of Ownership.
6. (a) Into how many shares is property in a British Ship divided?
 - (b) Explain what is meant by the terms: "Joint Owners," "Ordinary Discharge of Mortgage," "Managing Owner."
 - (c) What is a "Certificate of Sale"?
7. Give a list of the papers and documents required to be filed with the Registrar of Shipping, before the original registration of a British-built Ship can be effected.
8. Make out a Report to Council asking for permission to change the name of a ship which has been purchased from Foreigners and which bears a name that cannot be approved. Write the necessary letters after the O'C issues.
9. The steamship *Victory*, of St. Catharines, Official Number 175697 is owned by William Edward Smith; there are no encumbrances outstanding.
Draw up a complete Form 20, register the attached Bill of Sale and Mortgage, and then close the vessel's register on sale to a Citizen of the United States of America; Certificate of Registry delivered up.
10. Point out the defects, if any, in the Bill of Sale and Mortgage you have just registered.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Name the several Divisions and Districts into which Canada is divided, giving the headquarters of, and officer in command of each.

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2. In what Military Division or District are the following:—
Brandon, Cobourg, Regina, Hull, Summerside, Guelph, New Westminster, Farnham, Saskatoon, Pembroke, Fredericton, Fort William, Sydney, Sherbrooke, Chatham, Ont.
3. The Adjutant-General requires a report on the fitness of the Medicine Hat Armoury to house troops. Trace the proper channel of communication to and from the District Engineer making the report.
4. Give the titles of and name the members of the Militia Council.
5. The Officer Commanding the 2nd Divisional Area requires a new armoury at Welland, Ont., estimated to cost \$50,000.00. Trace the method of obtaining this amount up to the time the amount becomes available.
6. Give the titles of the officials at Headquarters who would be consulted in obtaining the following information:—
 - (a) The accommodation to be provided in any armoury.
 - (b) The number of troops to be provided for in a new barracks.
 - (c) The number of targets required for a new rifle range.
 - (d) Whether public or private tenders are to be invited on any work.
 - (e) In the appointment of a caretaker to an armoury.
7. Into how many parts are the Estimates for engineer services divided? (a) Describe each part.
8. Draft a short letter from the Master-General of the Ordnance to the District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11 asking for a report on the damage by storm to the Kamloops drill hall.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What is the advantage of a damp proof course between where the foundations leave off and the wall begins in a solid brick building with concrete foundation?
(a) How would you provide for this?
2. What are the advantages of providing air spaces in walls in cold climates?
3. What advantage has hot air heating over hot water? (a) What advantages has hot water heating over hot air?
4. What would be the cost of a retaining wall 400 feet long, 20 feet high, 7 feet wide at the base, with a batter on front and rear faces of 1 horizontal to 8 vertical, at \$9 per cubic yard?
5. Design in pencil a garage 15 feet by 25 feet showing plan, section, and front elevation, using your own judgment as to the materials you would use in constructing it? (a) Estimate the cost at 15 cents per cubic foot.

DRAUGHTING.

NOTE.—This paper was substituted for English Literature.

Time: 3 hours.

Value—100.

1. Reproduce in conventional colours the portion of topographical plan shown herewith.

NOTE.—If the candidate finds he has not time to reproduce the complete plan he should use his judgment in selecting those parts which will give the examiner the best idea of his proficiency in general map draughting.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING.

NOTE.—This paper was substituted for one of the subjects to be chosen from Group B.

Time: 3 hours.

Value—100.

- 1. What is the difference between a topographical map and a cadastral plan? What should a topographical map depict?
- 2. What is a "Closed Traverse"? What is the "Error of Closure"?
- 3. Compute the latitudes and departures of the following traverse:—
Starting Point (A) True Bearing of AB = 59° 04' 33".
Closing Point (B) Hor. Dist. AB = 1995.78 Ft.

Stations.		Angles observed at stations.	Hor. distances in feet.
From.	To		
A	B	0800' 00"	59 04 331
A	I	249 16 07.5	429.2
I	II	60 24 00.0	476.0
II	III	86 22 52.5	1,361.9
III	IV	111 49 07.5	210.0
IV	V	191 24 07.5	164.0
V	VI	144 06 45.0	319.8
VI	VII	237 48 07.5	500.0
VII	B	133 47 00.0	482.2
B	A	44 51 52.5	

- 4. Give the different methods generally used for obtaining horizontal distances on traverses and plane table surveys.
- 5. Reduce the formula for stadia measurements.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values

- 10 1. Describe the organization of the Post Office Department.
- 10 2. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 3. What are the classes into which articles in the Inland Post are divided?
- 10 4. What are the classes into which articles are divided in the Foreign Post, and give the rates of postage?
- 10 5. What are the powers of the Postmaster General regarding the transmission of letters, and what, if any, are the exceptions thereto?
- 10 6. Under what conditions are transient newspapers sent by post, and what is the rate of postage?
- 10 7. What are the statutory requirements regarding the letting of mail contracts for ordinary land service?

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- 10 8. What is the penalty for enclosing a letter in a newspaper posted to pass as a newspaper?
- 10 9. What is the penalty for selling postage stamps without a license from the Department to do so?
- 10 10. What are the regulations respecting indemnity for lost registered articles?

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values

- 10 1. Describe the character of the work assigned to each of the four Divisions of the Accountant's Branch.
- 10 2. Write a letter to a postmaster pointing out the advantages to himself of keeping his official funds separate from all other cash.
- 10 3. Describe the system by which Banks are reimbursed for cash advanced in payment of Money Orders and Postal Notes or supplied to postmasters for that purpose.
- 10 4. What postmasters are required to account to the Department for rents collected for letter boxes and drawers? How often are such postmasters instructed to render box rent returns?
- 5 5. What action should be taken by a postmaster who finds a shortage in the official till when making up his cash account?
- 10 6. By what methods are postage stamps supplied to (a) ordinary accounting offices, (b) sub-offices, (c) non-accounting offices?
- 10 7. What precautions should be taken by a postmaster when making up his remittance for the Bank to protect himself against loss in the event of there being a dispute between the Bank and himself as to the amount contained in the remittance?
- 15 8. The ledgers containing the postmasters' accounts are balanced monthly, quarterly and yearly. What is the object of the several balancings?
- 10 9. Why are postage stamps sometimes affixed to postal notes, and what regulations govern the affixing of the stamps by the purchasers thereof?
- 10 10. How does the postmaster at an accounting office account for the supplies of postal notes furnished to him by the Department?

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. Describe in detail the checking and treatment given in the Money Order Branch to Postmasters' Cash Accounts and the disposition finally made of them.
- 10 2. State in full the action taken on receipt of an application for repayment of an Order drawn on Germany, and how the amount of such a repaid Order is brought to account.
- 10 3. How is it discovered that Money Orders are lapsed, and how are they treated after the amounts have been entered in the summary sheets by the balancers.
- 5 4. What special entries are required in the Lapsed Order book when a paid lapsed Order is received, and what is the reason for such entries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- 15 5. What action would you take in the following cases:—
- (a) A Money Order Error Notice directing the addition of \$10 to issues entered at letter A in the Cash Account.
 - (b) An Error Notice properly attended to in a Money Order Return but not enclosed therewith.
 - (c) An Error Notice enclosed in a Return but not attended to therein.
 - (d) An Order not accounted for by a Postmaster.
 - (e) An Order accounted for twice.
 - (f) Orders for large sums issued at a sub-office in a city for payment in the same city.
- 5 6. What disposal should a Postmaster make of the following and what envelopes should he use:—
- (a) An advice of an order drawn on Austria.
 - (b) An advice of an order drawn on Newfoundland.
 - (c) An advice of an order drawn on New South Wales.
 - (d) An advice of an order drawn on the United States.
 - (e) An advice of an order drawn on Barbados.
- 10 7. If a Postmaster's accounts are not received on time what form is used to notify him and what is he asked to do.
- Is there any difference in the action to be taken in regard to a term and a daily account.
- If the original accounts do not come to hand what is done in regard to the missing vouchers.
- 10 8. Describe the system of registering Money Orders issued and detail the mistakes it is possible to discover.
- 10 9. Give a full account of the treatment and disposition of paid Money Orders of United States issue after they have been checked by the adding machine clerks.
- 15 10. If a postmaster spoils a Money Order on England and cancels it, but in error sends the Advice to the Exchange office where it is certified and forwarded to the paying country, and fails to notify the Department of the fact, how does it become known and what action is taken.

POSTAL STORES BRANCH.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Name the branches in the Outside Service to which the Postal Stores Branch issues stock.
- 10 2. What are the articles of stationery issued to the Post Offices, outside of the Post Offices in the large towns, and for what are they used?
- 10 3. How many stores are there for supplying stamps? Where are they situated?
- 10 4. How many stores are there for supplying blotting ink? Where are they situated?
- 10 5. Which application form must the postmasters use when asking these stores for stamps?
- 10 6. Which application form must the postmasters use when asking these stores for blotting ink?
- 10 7. Money-order books are printed in series. What is the limit for the different series?

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- 10 8. What must be done when a postmaster asks for a money-order book that is not next in order in the series?
- 10 9. How many international exchange offices for money-orders are there in Canada? Where are they situated?
- 10 10. Give, as accurately as possible, the total number of money-order offices in Canada. How many of these are classified as French offices?

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values

- 10 1. What are the different classes of work done in the Secretary's Branch?
- 10 2. Explain the system of filing in the Secretary's Branch.
- 10 3. What information is expected in an inspector's report on a petition for a new post office?
- 10 4. If a letter insufficiently stamped is refused by the person to whom it is addressed, has the Department any means of recovering the postage due? If so, what are they?
- 10 5. Explain minutely the regulations concerning the delivery of letters addressed to initials only, as "A.B.," Toronto.
- 10 6. What are the regulations concerning the payment of postage on articles returned to the sender as requested on the envelope?
- 10 7. What is understood by a circular?
- 10 8. What is the postal rate on a letter weighing 1½ ounces addressed to (a) Great Britain, and (b) France, and what is the postal rate on a newspaper weighing 3 ounces, addressed to (a) Great Britain, and (b) France?
- 10 9. What articles are regarded as fourth class matter; what is the postal rate, and the maximum weight?
- 10 10. What must a Postmaster do when he discovers that a letter which is insufficiently stamped has been posted in his office?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. By section 36 of the Public Works Act it is enacted that when works are to be executed under the direction of any Department of the Government, the Minister having charge of such Department shall invite tenders by public advertisement for the execution of such works. Name the exceptions made to this rule in the section cited.
2. The Department desires to acquire a piece of land to serve as a site for a wharf to be constructed in a river in the Province of Quebec, such land being ungranted land.
What procedure should be taken?
3. By whom are accounts for legal services certified?
4. Has the Department of Public Works power to collect wharfage dues on Government wharfs?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

5. A milling company desires to construct a wharf in a navigable river in the Province of Ontario.
 - (a) What Act of Parliament would apply to this work?
 - (b) State the procedure which should be followed by the applicants under such Act.
 - (c) What action would be taken by the Department on the application?
6. What organization is there in the Chief Engineer's Branch to enable him to deal with questions affecting public works in the different parts of the country?
7. Tenders having been received for the construction of a public work, what procedure is necessary before contract can be entered into with the lowest tenderer?
8. A District Engineer has been transferred from Winnipeg to Toronto to take charge of the office at the latter place. State under what conditions and authority the removal expenses of his family and household effects may be paid by the Department.
9. What measures are taken to ensure the payment of proper wages to workmen engaged on contracts let by the Government?
10. A Post Office building has been partially destroyed by fire and it is necessary to rebuild it at once. There being no appropriation available, state what means there are, if any, of obtaining money to proceed with the work.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Give a brief outline of the system of indexing and filing papers in the Record Room of the Department.
2. Give a concise statement of the duties you are at present discharging.
3. Supposing that an Order in Council has been passed appointing three Commissioners to report on the water-powers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, state how the Order in Council should be indexed and what action should be taken upon it.
4. Name (a) Three Commissions appointed during the last ten years to report on the Public Works Department.
(b) Two other important Commissions appointed within the last five years.
5. When a guarantee bond is filed with the Department by a collecting officer, where should it be registered?
6. Does the Government insure Crown property against loss or damage by fire?
7. To whom would a cheque for rent due the Government for a residence be referred?
8. Name the sources from which the revenue of the Department of Public Works is derived.
9. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company on October 1st, 1911, filed with the Department for approval, plans, etc., of a bridge over the Assiniboine River at Winnipeg. The application being referred to the District Engineer, he reports that the bridge was completed on June 1st previous. Supposing that this is the first time that such a case has arisen, and that the matter is referred to the Justice Department for an advice from a legal standpoint and that they express the opinion that, under the law, the plans cannot be approved, owing to the fact that the structure was built before the application was filed: State how you would index the report of the Justice Department.
10. Give a short description of a "Follow-up" system.

Obtain an expression for the value of the derivative of a function in terms of its differences.

Prove $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u}{(x+1)} - \frac{u}{(x-1)} \right)$ assuming that the second differences of the series are constant.

7. (a) Evaluate the following:—

$$(1). \int \log (\log x) \frac{dx}{x} \quad (2). \int \frac{x dx}{x^4 a^4} \quad (3). \int \frac{dx}{(a+cx^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

(b) Differentiate with respect to x the following:—

$$(1). e^{\frac{x}{a}} \text{ where } a \text{ is a function of } x. \\ (2). \log (2x-1+2\sqrt{x^2x-1})$$

(c) Determine the maximum value of $\frac{(x-1)^3}{(x+1)^2}$

8. (a) Prove that if u_x is a rational integral function of x of the n th degree, its $(n+1)$ th difference vanishes.

(b) Given $u_0 = 10362$, $u_2 = 10170$, $u_6 = 9959$, $u_{10} = 9820$, determine as accurately as possible u_5 .

(c) Find the n th term of the series 2, 12, 36, 98, 270, 768, ... and the sum of n terms of it.

9. Given u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4 and u_5 , and assuming fifth differences to be constant, show that

$$\frac{u}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{c}{2} + \frac{25(c-b)+3(a-c)}{256}$$

where $a = u_0 + u_5$
 $b = u_1 + u_4$
 $c = u_2 + u_3$

COMPOSITION.

Same as on page 150.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Same as on page 149.

VIII.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKS IN THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 15, 1911. (No. 155.)

SPELLING.

Same as on page 137.

DICTATION.

Same as on page 137.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Same as on page 141.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same as on page 144.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

ARITHMETIC.

Same as on page 141.

GEOGRAPHY.

Same as on page 142.

HISTORY.

Same as on page 143.

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Value—100.

1. Explain briefly the difference between "Immediate" and "Deferred" Annuities, and state the different kinds of contracts which are issued under each.
2. Outline briefly the difference between the Canadian Government Annuities Act and the Government Annuities Act of Great Britain, with special reference to the collection of moneys from the annuitant, and the payments to the annuitant by the Government.
3. State the two principle sources for obtaining such information as is necessary for compiling a good mortality table.
4. An annuitant having a contract under a plan, in which the purchased money is to be returned in the event of death with 3 per cent added, would you allow interest the date on which money is returned to heirs, or to date of death only? Give reasons.
5. When an annuity contract is issued what returns and information should be furnished the audit office in order to make a proper audit?
6. Give a brief description of the methods employed in issuing annuity contracts, collecting premiums and the payment of annuities.
7. The Governor in Council may make certain regulations not inconsistent with the Annuities Act. Explain these fully.
8. (a) A sum of money is deposited in a bank which pays 3 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly. By what per cent of itself is the money increased at the end of one year? at the end of two years?
(b) A man wishes to have an annual income of \$500 from the interest on his money in the bank of (a). How much must his deposit be?
9. (a) An annuitant, age 42, takes out a contract under plan "B" and pays \$415.21 cash and \$24 yearly commencing July 20th, 1910. She would like the first payment to fall due on July 20th, 1923; what amount should she receive quarterly after that date?
(S.P. for \$100 is \$644.54.)
(A.P. for \$100 is \$67.46.)
(b) A man aged 27 wishes to buy an annuity of \$350 and has \$2,000 cash. What will his annual payment from 27 to 60 be? Plan "A."
(S.P. for \$100 is \$260.35.)
(A.P. for \$100 is \$14.63.)
10. What are the fees and disbursements provided for a judge on the Board of Registration for Ontario? Suppose a claim for fees is made on a basis of six hours a day—the applicant explaining that in some instances he worked 18 hours a day. How would you deal with this account? Explain fully.
11. What amount has to be deposited with the Returning Officer by each candidate with his nomination papers, and what disposition shall be made of such deposit, (a) in case of candidate being elected, (b) in case of candidate's defeat, (c) in case of candidate's death before closing of the polls?

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12. (a) What is the tariff allowance to all election officials?
- (b) How can the tariff of fees be amended? Give the procedure mentioned in the Elections Act.
13. What is the nature of a voucher you would require to satisfy this office, that payment by the Department has been properly authorized and legally receipted?
14. What are the regulations with reference to travelling expenses?

**IX.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANT TRANSLATOR IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DECEMBER 6, 1911. (No. 158.)**

REV. G. DAUTH, Laval University, Montreal, and Prof. J. L. MORIN, M.A., McGill
University, Montreal: Examiners.

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS À L'ANGLAIS.

(Avec lexique français anglais et anglais-français.)

Temps: 3 heures.

Traduire en Anglais:

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'AGRICULTURE.

L'Institut International d'Agriculture fut fondé par la Convention internationale du 7 juin 1905, qui avait été signée par 40 Puissances. Sept autres Puissances y adhérèrent ensuite.

C'est une institution d'État dans laquelle chaque Puissance adhérente est représentée par des délégués de son choix. L'Institut se compose d'une Assemblée Générale et d'un Comité permanent.

L'Institut, tenant son action dans le domaine international, doit:

(a) Concentrer, étudier et publier dans le plus bref délai possible les renseignements statistiques, techniques ou économiques concernant la culture, les productions tant animales que végétales, le commerce des produits agricoles et les prix pratiqués sur les différents marchés;

(b) Communiquer aux intéressés, dans les mêmes conditions de rapidité, tous les renseignements dont il vient d'être parlé;

(c) Indiquer les salaires de la main-d'œuvre rurale;

(d) Faire connaître les nouvelles maladies des végétaux qui viendraient à paraître sur un point quelconque du globe, avec l'indication des territoires atteints, la marche de la maladie et, s'il est possible, les remèdes efficaces pour les combattre;

(e) Étudier les questions concernant la coopération, l'assurance et le crédit agricoles, sous toutes leurs formes, rassembler et publier les informations qui pourraient être utiles dans les différents pays à l'organisation d'œuvres de coopération, d'assurance et de crédit agricoles;

(f) Présenter, s'il y a lieu, à l'approbation des Gouvernements, des mesures pour la protection des intérêts communs aux agriculteurs et pour l'amélioration de leurs conditions, après s'être préalablement entouré de tous les moyens d'information nécessaires tels que: vœux exprimés par les Congrès internationaux ou autres Congrès agricoles et de science appliquée à l'agriculture, Sociétés agricoles, Académies, Corps savants, etc.

252014 11/11/14 11:11

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

Paper A (Without Jaxion).

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

Travels into America

Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1997, Vol. 92, No. 437, pp. 1039-1049.

As the Civil Government had advanced in Affairs, an Address during the Official Visits to the various Districts in Lower Canada, in "The Department of Agriculture to an Agricultural Product" is inserted in interesting detail from a parchment in the Western part of the province. The latter remained.

¹ I take the measure of getting you the results of just all the patients in the nation to this. Please let me know when you can.

"Agriculture is a Science in which I take a very great interest; and this interest

[illegible]

© 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 260: 405–414

Journal of the American Statistical Association

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by spectrophotometry using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1987).

Figure 1: Schematic representation of the experimental design. The diagram shows a sequence of events: 'Stimulus' (a box with a question mark), 'Response' (a box with a question mark), 'Feedback' (a box with a question mark), and 'Outcome' (a box with a question mark). Arrows indicate the flow from Stimulus to Response, Response to Feedback, and Feedback to Outcome. A feedback loop arrow connects Outcome back to Stimulus.

100

Good specimens of preserved bones, with some and portions of important
 In bones is a list recorded in museum as for a large number of existing animals,
 but the bones and specimens of the existing birds, as well as bones and portions of
 the different bones with a number of bones and skulls bones and portions, with
 the other bones of the same species, as well as bones and portions of bones.

Just before we reach the monument we find ourselves in the very heart of a clearing through a well-wooded high ridge with a variety of good vegetation in places. The glacial drift is here a continuous band of sand and gravel over the rolling country to the west, largely bare. A number of some of the largest boulders of granite will be seen, but not plentiful in the valley. It is here that the contact has been left with the evidence of erosion, and the surface of the rock produced by these erosion lines of glacial.

One of the important items of the Culture is to have the story written in this position, and by this will there will be practical representation of the time immemorial writing system according to the original, Culture, Manuscript, and Manuscript, all of which are written in the present. It is a matter of suggested action will be seen in the past to the present, the present and afterwards, the present, the present, the present.

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12. (a) What is the tariff allowance to all election officials?
(b) How can the tariff of fees be amended? Give the procedure mentioned in the Elections Act.
13. What is the nature of a voucher you would require to satisfy this office, that payment by the Department has been properly authorized and legally receipted?
14. What are the regulations with reference to travelling expenses?

IX.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANT TRANSLATOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DECEMBER 6, 1911. (No. 158.)

REV. G. DAUTH, Laval University, Montreal, and Prof. J. L. MORIN, M.A., McGill University, Montreal: Examiners.

TRADUCTION DU FRANCAIS A L'ANGLAIS.

(Avec lexique français-anglais et anglais-français.)

Temps: 3 heures.

Traduire en Anglais:

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'AGRICULTURE.

L'Institut International d'Agriculture fut fondé par la Convention internationale du 7 juin 1905, qui avait été signée par 40 Puissances. Sept autres Puissances y adhèrent ensuite.

C'est une Institution d'Etat dans laquelle chaque Puissance adhérente est représentée par des délégués de son choix. L'Institut se compose d'une Assemblée Générale et d'un Comité permanent.

L'Institut, bornant son action dans le domaine international, doit:

(a) Concentrer, étudier et publier dans le plus bref délai possible les renseignements statistiques, techniques ou économiques concernant la culture, les productions tant animales que végétales, le commerce des produits agricoles et les prix pratiqués sur les différents marchés;

(b) Communiquer aux intéressés, dans les mêmes conditions de rapidité, tous les renseignements dont il vient d'être parlé;

(c) Indiquer les salaires de la main-d'œuvre rurale;

(d) Faire connaître les nouvelles maladies des végétaux qui viendraient à paraître sur un point quelconque du globe, avec l'indication des territoires atteints, la marche de la maladie et, s'il est possible, les remèdes efficaces pour les combattre;

(e) Etudier les questions concernant la coopération, l'assurance et le crédit agricoles, sous toutes leurs formes, rassembler et publier les informations qui pourraient être utiles dans les différents pays à l'organisation d'œuvres de coopération, d'assurance et de crédit agricoles;

(f) Présenter, s'il y a lieu, à l'approbation des Gouvernements, des mesures pour la protection des intérêts communs aux agriculteurs et pour l'amélioration de leurs conditions, après s'être préalablement entouré de tous les moyens d'information nécessaires tels que: vœux exprimés par les Congrès internationaux ou autres Congrès agricoles et de science appliquée à l'agriculture, Sociétés agricoles, Académies, Corps savants, etc.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Paper A (Without Lexicon).

Time: 3 hours.

Translate into French:

AGRICULTURE AS IT WAS PRACTISED IN UPPER CANADA IN 1847.

As the Chief Superintendent had arranged to deliver an Address during his Official Visits to the various Districts in Upper Canada on "The Importance of Education to an Agricultural People," he received an interesting Letter from a gentleman in the Western part of the Province. The Letter proceeded:—

"I take the liberty of giving you the result of part of my enquiries on the subject in this District for the last three years.

"Agriculture is a Science in which I take a very great interest; and this interest leads me continually to make inquiries in localities where I may happen to be . . .

"My attention was at first directed to the diseases to which the wheat crop seemed particularly liable in this part of the country, and first I examined the soil, which I found to be, in the majority of instances, a sandy loam, and which, when tested with acids, gave no indication whatever of containing any constituents in the shape of free alkalies, and consisted apparently of nothing but humus, *i.e.*, ordinary vegetable mould, silex, common quartz sand, with some iron; though there is no doubt it contains a small proportion of the alkalies, in the shape of insoluble combinations which give up their fertilizing properties so slowly as to yield the agriculturist, in ordinary seasons, but a small return for his labour; and to this must be ascribed the exceeding small average of this District, which, in the shape of wheat, only returns between ten and fifteen bushels to the acre, according to the best information I have been able to collect. This average includes bad and good seasons, and many a farmer here obtains nothing like that return from his ground "

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

PAPER B (With English-French Lexicon).

Time: 3 hours.

Translate into French:

LIVE STOCK.

Good specimens of pure-bred horses, cattle, swine and poultry will be purchased. In horses it is not intended to maintain at first a large number of breeding animals, but to have good specimens of the leading draft breeds, as well as typical animals of the different classes such as roadsters, carriage and saddle horses, and ponies, with the other market classes well represented, especially draft and agriculture horses.

Beef and dairy breeds will be represented by good specimens of the utility breeds. It is planned to have a well-equipped dairy stable, with a number of good milk-producing animals. It is planned also to have a representative herd of about one dozen cows of the milking Shorthorn or the western farmer's type. A number of steers of the various market classes and grades will be kept, fed and slaughtered at the College, in order that the students may study not only the methods of production, but also the quality of the meat produced by these various types of animals.

One of the important duties of the College is to foster the sheep industry in this province, and to this end there will be maintained representative flocks of the more important mutton breeds, especially Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires, and Leicesters, all of which are suitable to this country. A number of range-bred wethers will be kept to be used in the live stock class-room and afterwards slaughtered for carcass demonstration work.

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The piggery will contain good specimens of all breeds possibly suited to western conditions.

In order to promote the poultry industry there will be maintained representative flocks of the different utility fowls such as Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, and turkeys.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time: 1½ hours.

Write an English Composition, of at least three hundred (300) words, on one of the following subjects:—

Advantages of Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

Importance of the Dairy Industry for Canada.

The Benefits of Agriculture.

COMPOSITION FRANÇAISE.

Temps: 1½ heure.

Ecrire une composition française, d'au moins trois cents (300) mots, sur l'un des sujets suivants:

Avantages de l'assurance contre la mortalité du bétail.

Principaux marchés agricoles du Canada.

Le rôle des sciences en agriculture.

X.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR TRANSLATOR ON THE STAFF OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECEMBER 27, 1911. (No. 160.)

FIRST PAPER.

Prof. J. L. MORIN, M.A., McGill University, Montreal, and Rev. G. DAUTH, Laval University: Examiners.

Time: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates may use an English-French Lexicon in translating (a) and (b).

Translate into French:

(a) REPORT OF INSPECTOR JARVIS.

Mr. V. Stefanson arrived at Fort Macpherson on July 6, 1908, on the SS. *Eva*, of Hyslop & Nagle, with a whale-boat and eleven dogs. He is accompanied by Dr. R. M. Anderson, a naturalist on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History of New York City. Mr. Stefanson's present expedition is the second of a series of journeys he has planned to carry out within the coming fifteen years, during which time he hopes to visit and study every Esquimaux settlement from East Cape, Siberia, to the east coast of Greenland and the shores of Labrador. On his first journey, in connection with the Anglo-American Polar Expedition, he spent the thirteen months from July, 1906, to August, 1907, with various groups of Esquimaux between Cape Brown, just east of the Mackenzie river, Arctic Canada, to the north of the Colville river, American Alaska.

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The present journey is planned to cover two years, one of which he expects to spend between Cape Brown and Bathurst Inlet, Canada, the other on the Colville river, Alaska. He believes that near the mouth of the Coppermine river there is a group of Esquimaux who have never seen a white man; these he desires to study while as yet they are uncontaminated by white influence, and before "civilized" ways and the diseases of civilization undermine their health and their system of living. On the Colville river there is, by native report, a group of about 300 natives, only odd numbers of which have had contact with whites. These are the only "uncivilized" branch of the so-called Nunatagmiuts (Dwellers among the Hills), who formerly occupied a large portion of the Arctic slope of Alaska, but who have now become few and are scattered to distant places because of the absence of deer from their former hunting grounds.

(b) SURGEON'S REPORT.

To the Warden:

In accordance with the statutory requirements, I herewith submit my annual report of the medical department of the penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1907.

The fiscal year being somewhat curtailed by the new arrangement, leaving only nine months to form this, the first year of the change, it leaves little of importance to communicate outside of that of the general and familiar subjects which usually form the basis of annual reports.

The prison generally has been kept in a good sanitary condition, and the prisoners present the appearance of having the best of care. The ventilation and heating in the various parts of the prison have been assiduously looked after, and the comfort and protection of the convicts have been attended to.

The food, as regards cooking, quality, serving and allowance, has proved most satisfactory in a health point of view. It is scarcely necessary to state, for it is a fact well known by even those not possessed of any medical knowledge, that a person who is well supplied with food, and who is well nourished, must necessarily be in a more normal mental and physical condition, and consequently more amenable to disciplinary measures.

The hospital has been thoroughly renovated and is always kept clean, sanitary and in a ready condition in every particular for the reception of the sick who may require special care and attention. There has been a large number admitted for treatment, many of whom were detained for weeks and months by the gravity of their disease, but the care and nursing given them, as well as to all others admitted, helped to tide their diseases over the most dangerous periods, and assisted materially in diminishing, during the nine months just completed, the number of deaths recorded in the returns of the hospital overseers, which are appended to this report. Only one accident occurred during the year. A prisoner was unfortunate enough to fall from a scaffold and break his leg. There was, during the year, the usual amount of sickness amongst the officers. One hundred and seventeen were invalided. Seven hundred and fifty-five prescriptions were written for these officers, to whom I made, including night visits, 1,182 professional visits. Many of them were afflicted with serious and prolonged illness and required much attention. One guard was completely disabled for many weeks by a fracture of his leg by falling from a load of hay on the farm. He was brought to his home, where the injured member was adjusted. He is now as well as ever. Sanitary matters have been carefully looked after at the sewage-plant, which has been operated very satisfactorily and has been kept clean and free from offensive odours. Disinfectant material is supplied in such quantities as meet the requirements of the sewage contents and make the effluent inodorous and innoxious.

(c) PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

It is desirable that the decision of the Most Honourable the Privy Council on the long-pending boundary dispute should be confirmed by legislation at the present ses-

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sion of the Imperial Parliament, and it is presumed that a request to that effect by the Dominion Government, through His Excellency the Governor General, would, if properly communicated, probably facilitate the immediate passing of such an Act.

My government, therefore, desire very earnestly to press your government to take, without further delay, the necessary steps for this purpose, if these have not been already taken. You are aware that their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reported to Her Majesty their opinion, "that it was desirable and most expedient that an Imperial Act of Parliament should be passed to make their decision binding and effectual."

I take this opportunity of saying that I would be glad if your government would consent to the whole northerly boundary being included in the Act. I think that the Dominion Government will agree with mine, that the Privy Council having decided in accordance with the award as respects our westerly boundary and as respects the westerly part of our northerly boundary, the grounds of the decision at which they arrive involve a decision as to the remainder of the northerly boundary, in accordance with the award.

May I remind you that the request of my government, communicated in my despatch of January 31 last, that the reference to the Privy Council which this province and the province of Manitoba had agreed on should be extended, *so as to embrace the whole subject of the northerly as well as the westerly boundaries of the province*, was approved of by your government in March last, and communicated to me by your despatch of the 18th of that month. This despatch stated that your government was of opinion, "*that it is desirable to settle now and forever the whole westerly and northerly boundary*", and believes that the case, as it will be presented to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, will afford such material as is available for the further purpose referred to."

DEUXIEME DEVOIR.

Temps: 3 heures.

N.B.—On peut se servir d'un lexique anglais-français, français-anglais.

1. Traduire en Anglais:

Elle était comme l'enfant gâtée de tout le monde. On ne savait qu'inventer pour la distraire, pour l'arracher à son deuil, pour mettre comme du baume sur la plaie saignante de ce cœur désespéré. Ses amies ne la quittent plus, s'ingéniant à l'amuser, à lui rendre un peu de jeunesse.

Mais, quoi qu'elle en eût, la convalescente préférait à leurs expansions bruyantes, à leur gaiété, les longues visites que lui faisait tous les jours aux mêmes heures, depuis qu'elle avait été entre la vie et la mort, l'un des camarades d'école de son fiancé, un lieutenant de lanciers qui s'appelait George Blith. Il ne tentait pas de la consoler. Le sachant en congé à Cannes, elle avait tenu à le voir assidûment, à l'interroger, à s'entretenir avec lui de l'ami qu'ils pleuraient l'un et l'autre. Il se prêtait à ce triste caprice, avec toute la patiente complaisance d'un frère pour miss Ashton, recommençait les mêmes histoires aussi souvent qu'elle l'en priait, lui servait de garde-malade, la promenait pas à pas par les allées du jardin, lui engourdissait insensiblement les nerfs et le cœur dans le Souvenir.

Et par instants, tout heureuse de ce dévouement si fidèle, de cette amitié si affectueuse, elle avait cette illusion que les deux officiers se ressemblaient, qu'elle retrouvait ce cher fiancé perdu dans ce confident de ses regrets, dans ce compagnon de son deuil, se troublait malgré elle, avait plus chaud au cœur, rougissait lorsque le lieutenant la soutenait, la frôlait de ses doigts hésitants.

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2. *Traduire en Français:*

During the past year the fanatical section of the Doukhobors, who had spent the winter at Fort William, Ontario, were dumped back without any warning into the province of Saskatchewan, and a crazy band from the United States, calling themselves Adamites, under the leadership of one Jim Sharpe, came over to fraternize with them. In order to look after these deluded people, some of our detachments had to be vacated, and our regular work was seriously interfered with. The Doukhobors, 70 men, women and children, arrived in Yorkton in two colonist cars on April 29, in charge of an Ontario government official, who returned as soon as he could after delivery. Immediately after their arrival they commenced to disrobe, and twenty men and women entirely nude paraded the streets. Inspector Junget had them herded back into the cars, and the provincial government were asked for instructions. Some delay ensued, due, I understand, to a difference between the provincial and Dominion authorities as to who had the care of these people; at any rate we received no instructions from the Attorney General's department until May 12, and in the meantime we acted on our own account, hired the Agricultural Hall and placed the whole party there under a strong guard. On June 5, 1908, the Doukhobors were removed from Yorkton to a camp established near Orcadia, on a school section, the use of which had been authorized by the Minister of the Interior.

The camp consisted of twelve tents inside a seven-foot-high fence; three constables and a matron were placed on guard, and provisions supplied twice a week. The restraint, after a short time, had a beneficial effect, and a few were allowed to go as "mentally cured." On July 15, twelve of the worst, six men and six women, were committed as lunatics. The removal of these twelve was the cause of a three hours' fight, in which the whole band attacked the police with sticks and stones. On July 18, Inspector Junget wired the situation was serious, as the remaining Doukhobors had starved themselves and children since the removal of the lunatics. He took the children to Yorkton and had them fed.

3. *Ecrire une composition en Français sur l'un des sujets suivants:*

La municipalisation des services publics.

Les suffragettes.

La révolution en Chine.

L'Empire Britannique.

XI.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR REPORTERS ON THE HANSARD STAFF OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 27, 1912. (No. 180.)

SHORTHAND.

ALBERT HORTON, Editor of Debates, House of Commons, and GEORGE C. HOLLAND, Official Reporter, the Senate; Examiners.

Value—500.

Candidates were required to make a shorthand report of debates in the House of Commons, and to transcribe the same in good form.

COMPOSITION.

ALBERT HORTON, Editor of Debates, House of Commons, and GEORGE C. HOLLAND, Official Reporter, the Senate; Examiners.

Time: 3 hours.

Value—200.

Give, in brief form and in your own words, the substance of the debate reported in the accompanying section of Hansard, Columns 622 to 635. Special attention should be given to literary form, and to clearness and accuracy of expression.

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HISTORY.

Prof. C. W. COLBY, M.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal: Examiner.

Time: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: three from each section.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Value—100.

1. Trace the development of the British Empire from the beginning of the Seven Years' War to the close of the Boer War, giving names of leading battles and treaties of peace wherever you can.
2. Name, in their chronological order, the chief constitutional landmarks in English history from Catholic Emancipation to the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from public life, giving an account of each measure mentioned, and describing, where you can, the part taken by leading statesmen in the parliamentary contests connected therewith.
3. Write on the Irish question, as it enters into English politics, from 1798 to the present day.
4. Give an account of the relations of England and France from the beginning of the French Revolution to the death of Edward VII.
5. Write briefly but clearly on the invention of the steam-engine and the locomotive; the origin of the Crimean War; the part of England in the Treaty of Berlin, 1878; the Chartist Movement; the career of Lord Palmerston or Sir Robert Peel.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

1. Describe the struggle for Responsible Government, and discuss its operation from the union of the two Canadas to Confederation.
2. Outline the relations of Canada with the United States since 1775, dwelling chiefly on the War of the Revolution or the War of 1812.
3. Sketch the political history of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia from 1800 to 1900; or discuss the development of the Western Provinces since Confederation.
4. Write in full biographical detail upon the career of any Canadian statesman not now living.
5. Make brief but clear notes on La Salle; Lord Dorchester; Lord Durham's Report; the Fenian Raids; the Jesuits' Estates Act.

GEOGRAPHY.

Prof. W. L. GRANT, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: not more than four from any one section.

PART I.

Value—100.

1. Discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of the Hudson Bay route between England and Canada.
2. Compare Halifax and St. John: (a) as winter ports; (b) as naval bases.
3. What canals are passed through between Fort William and Montreal, and what natural obstacles are they designed to overcome?

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4. Draw a map outlining the route of any *two* Canadian or United States transcontinental railways.
5. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of Canada as a wheat-producing country with those of any *one* of her chief rivals.

PART II.

1. What effects on Canadian trade may be expected from the opening of the Panama Canal?
2. Describe, if necessary illustrating your answer with a map, the points at issue in any *one* of the Anglo-American boundary disputes affecting Canada.
3. Name the chief islands of the West Indies. To what powers do they belong? What are their most important products?
4. What geographic conditions have aided the commercial development of the North of England?
5. Where and what are the following, and what is their commercial, political or strategic importance: Agadir, Bagdad, Blacksod Bay, Cyprus, Delagoa Bay, Delhi, Rosyth, Sao Paulo, Walfisch Bay, Yass-Canberra?

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Prof. A. MACMECHAN, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax: Examiner.

Time: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Name *three* of Shakespeare's historical plays; and write a brief synopsis of any *one*.
2. Name *three* of Shakespeare's comedies; and give some account of the heroine of any *one*.
3. Name *three* of Shakespeare's tragedies; and tell what the hero does in any *one*.
4. Write a brief life of Milton, name his chief works and make a synopsis of *one* of them.
5. Describe the following works, naming the author in each case: *The Fairy Queen*, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, *The Spectator*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Pamela*, *Tom Jones*, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, *Rasselas*, *Tristram Shandy*.
6. Characterize the poetry of Burns, or of Thomas Moore.
7. Name Scott's poems. State briefly the plot of any *one* of his romances.
8. Give some account of Byron's life and of his most important poems.
9. What works of Dickens have you read? Describe the most comical character in any *one* of his novels.
10. What are the following authors remarkable for: Boswell, Gibbon, Johnson, Carlyle, Macaulay, Lockhart, Marryat, Lever?
11. Tell what you know of the following characters, naming the work in which each occurs: Falstaff, Hamlet, Portia, Mrs. Gamp, Pecksniff, Squeers, Rebecca Sharp, Alan Breck, Sidney Carton, Private Mulvaney.
12. Who are the most important living novelists, short-story writers, and poets? Give reasons in each case.

XII.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE, MAY 14, 1912. (No. 199.)

WRITING.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and Rev. J. B. BOYER, O.M.I., University of Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—100.

Copy the following extract:—

Newfoundland, England's most ancient colony, is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is separated from Canada on the west and southwest by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the northwest by the strait of Belle Isle, distant but nine miles at its narrowest point from the shores of Labrador. Its southwest point approaches Cape Breton, about a seven hours' run for a steamer. It is bounded on the east and south by the Atlantic. St. John's, the capital and most eastern projection, is but 1,640 miles from Valentia in Ireland. Newfoundland forms an irregularly shaped triangle, deeply indented with numerous bays and harbours, and surrounded with innumerable islands, and has a coast-line of about 2,200 miles. Its greatest width, between Cape Anguille and Cape Spear, is 317 miles; its greatest length, between Cape Ray and Cape Bauld, is about 316 miles; total area, 42,200 square miles.

SPELLING.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and Rev. B. KENNEDY, O.M.I., University of Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value—50.

Losses by fire on this continent are striking examples of carelessness and waste. A small population in a big and rich country may not feel the loss at once, but that it is serious may be seen from the fact that the fire loss in Canada in a year would pay the interest on a national debt nearly half as big again as ours. Fire losses could be greatly lessened by greater care, by better building regulations and by more fireproof construction. When lumber becomes scarce and high-priced and more metal is used, buildings will become more fireproof. It is almost impossible to prevent carelessness, but people should remember that when a fire occurs in Canada, all the people who hold a policy in Canada help to pay for it. The effects of a fire are felt not only in the town where the fire occurs, but in every town in the Dominion. Some people think that a fire is a benefit because they say that it always means more work for the laboring man, but they forget that a fire also results in a loss of material, and no country, however rich, can afford to have losses which need not occur.

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DICTATION.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and Rev. B. KENNEDY, O.M.I., University of Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

Success in any kind of practical life does not depend only, or even chiefly, on knowledge. Even in the professions, knowledge alone is of less importance than people usually suppose. And, if much bodily energy is taken up in the day's work mere knowledge alone is of still less importance when one considers what it costs to obtain it. To do a fair day's work with his hands, a man needs, above all things, health, strength, and the patience and cheerfulness which, if they do not always come with these blessings, can hardly, in the nature of things, exist without them; to which we must add honesty of purpose and a pride in doing what is done well. A good workman can get on very well without genius, but he will do badly without a reasonable share of common sense; and he will be all the better for a real knowledge, however limited, of the ordinary laws of Nature, and most of all of those laws which apply to his own business.

ARITHMETIC.

C. H. BLAND, B.A., Civil Service Commission, and Rev. J. L. BINET, O.M.I., B.A., University of Ottawa: Examiners.

Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

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- | | |
|----|--|
| 15 | 1. Write in figures: Nineteen million thirty-seven thousand and sixteen; One hundred and sixty-seven billion; Four million six hundred and four. |
| 10 | 2. Write in words: 7706790; 11111. |
| 20 | 3. Add: 98765; 876543; 76543210; 654231089; 543102; 4212; 309128753. |
| 15 | 4. Subtract 986432167 from 1169475290. |
| 20 | 5. Multiply 4769090276 by 589701. |
| 20 | 6. Divide 876476576710 by 9837. |
-

100

XIII.—QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE, MAY 15, 1912. (No. 200.)

SPELLING.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—50.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

The other day on the streat a man was overherd to say "Yes the motercar is a grate invension, but what I cannot understand is why it wasn't invented haf a senturie

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ago. The steam engine is more than a hundred years old; how is it that the gasoline engine has scarcely attained its majority?"

Doubtless almost everyone has wondered at some time or other why the explosive and internal combustion engine is so very modern. The real reason for its youth though simple is well-nigh forgotten. There was no oil or gasoline, therefore there could be no gasoline or oil engine. The first oil well in the United States was drilled barely half a century ago, and for several years after, at the time of the oil boom, in which it is estimated that at least a hundred million dollars were lost in worthless flotashuns, so much oil was produced that the difficulty was what to do with it. It is only of recent years that anything except illuminating oil was made from petroleum, and still later that the heavier paraffins were abstracted from a refined oil and the spirit known as gasoline, which is now so great a factor in the generation of the world's power was made commercially.

Whether gasoline or steam will eventually be the supreme motive power remains to be seen, though all indications appear to show that gasoline will win out.

DICTATION.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

There are two distinct kinds of lighthouses, the ordinary hollow-built, comparatively light structure erected on land, and the more solid and substantial edifice built on wave-washed rocks. The erection of the former is an easy matter, requiring only the ordinary skill of the carpenter and the mason; but in the case of those erected a little way out from the shore it is an entirely different matter. The sea-builders, as the men who erect these towers are called, have tides, breakers, rocks, fierce currents and wind storms to contend against. Theirs is a continuous fight against the pitiless sea. In a few moments the work of months may be destroyed by angry waves, and the operations have to be commenced all over again, indeed few men can relate such stories of pluck and perseverance as the sea-builders.

The first lighthouse built of stone was placed on the dread Eddystone rocks in the English Channel in the eighteenth century, and the success of this undertaking gave such an impetus to lighthouse building, that since that time the sea-builders have been busy erecting lights on dangerous reefs and pinnacles in all parts of the globe. Before the stone edifice was placed on the Eddystone, two wooden structures had been built on these rocks and both had been destroyed.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. J. SYKES, M.A., Carnegie Library, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

-
- 60 1. Write an essay about 300 words long on *one* of the following subjects:—
1. A Quaint Old House. A Description.
 2. How a Common Pump Works.
 3. The Benefits to be Derived from Cheap Electrical Power.
 4. Our Dependence on Coal.

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5. Why a Man Should Insure his Life.
6. An argument for *or* against the proposition—that war is always a national evil, even to the country that wins.
- 30 2. Suppose you have been handed a letter from N. Y., Ottawa, asking what newspaper or newspapers from your locality should be taken in a reading-room that is frequented by citizens from all parts of Canada. Answer the letter, giving such descriptions as will be most helpful to the enquirer.
- 10 3. Substitute good English equivalents for the colloquial or slang expressions in the following sentences:—
- (a) There is too much graft in municipal politics.
- (b) The teacher started to call him down.
- (c) The scene after the accident was heart-rendering.
- (d) Ellen Terry as Portia was all right.
- (e) It is now up to the government to show their position on this question.

ARITHMETIC.

I. T. NORRIS, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

N.B.—Candidates will take the first *three* and any *seven* of the remaining eight questions. The details of the work of each question must be given.

Value.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. (a) Add 54278979; 67342987; 87492764; 76342789; 84267545; 369·76543; 54279845;; 69789457. |
| 4 | (b) Subtract 587650023548 from 764325430037. |
| 4 | 2. (a) Divide 4·3046721 by ·0729. |
| 4 | (b) Multiply 642·67845 by 3260593. |
| 4 | 3. (a) Reduce $\frac{5184}{19008}$ to its lowest terms. |
| 4 | (b) Simplify $3\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{9}{20} + 4\frac{1}{3} - 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{8} + 6\frac{1}{5}$. |
| 5 | (c) Simplify $3\frac{3}{14} - 4\frac{7}{8} + 1\frac{19}{24} \times \frac{72}{1\frac{3}{8} + 5\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{72}{121}$. |
| 10 | 4. A man paid \$76.50 income tax, the rate being 2½% and \$1000 exempt from taxation. Find his salary. |
| 10 | 5. If a boy does $\frac{3}{4}$ as much work as a man, how many boys must be employed, with 54 men, in order to do in 20 days as much work as 28 men can do in 45 days? |
| 10 | 6. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa, June 12th, 1911, at 6%:— |
| | \$425 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ OTTAWA, May 2nd, 1911. |
| | Six months after date I promise to pay to J. C. Smith or order, four hundred and twenty-five dollars, value received. W. M. DOBLE. |
| 10 | 7. At what selling price should goods which cost \$45.00 be marked in order to make a gain of 25 % on cost after giving a discount of 20%? |
| 10 | 8. One pipe can fill a reservoir in 6 hours, and another can empty it in 9 hours. If the reservoir is empty and both pipes are opened at the same time, in how many hours will it be filled? |
| 10 | 9. A man loaned \$1800 at 5%, \$2500 at 4%, \$2000 at 6% and \$1700 at 4½%. Find the average rate % he makes on his money. |

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- 10 10. A farmer had 56 acres in wheat, 48 acres in oats and 36 acres in barley. The wheat yielded 24 bushels per acre, the oats 42 and the barley 35. If the expenses averaged \$2.50 per acre, what will he gain by selling the wheat at 75c. a bushel, the oats at 42c. and the barley at 56c.?
- 10 11. A man borrowed \$800 at 5% and paid \$175 at the end of each year to pay the interest and reduce the principal. How much does he owe after making his fourth payment?

HISTORY.

W. G. ARMSTRONG, M.A., Collegiate Institute, Parry Sound: Examiner.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted, but Nos. 4 and 7 must be included.
Values: 12½ marks each.

1. Attach important historical events to each of the following dates: 1066, 1215, 1485, 1588, 1679, 1757, 1783, 1815, 1867.
2. Give a full account of any *one* event you mention in No. 1, above.
3. State the causes which brought about the French Revolution of 1789. What was the States-General? What name did it assume later? Give the important results of the Revolution.
4. Give an account of the Seven Years' War, under the following headings: (1) Causes, (2) Date, (3) Countries taking part, (4) Leading Statesmen and Generals, (5) Results.
5. Who was Gladstone? When did he live? Give an account of his work and reforms.
6. Give an account of the Renaissance (New Learning), under the following headings: (1) Cause, (2) Period in History, (3) Leading Men associated with it, (4) Results.
7. Describe briefly the early history of Canada, as follows: (a) Discovery, (b) Fur Trade, (c) Indian Tribes, (d) Famous European Explorers.
8. Name the sovereigns of the Brunswick Period in British History, giving date of accession of each, and state the leading events during the reign of any *one* of them.
9. Explain the following terms, in their historical connection: Home Rule, Suffragette, Reciprocity, Redistribution Bill, Census, Franchise.

GEOGRAPHY.

F. Hood, Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2 hours.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Compare Canada and India under the following heads: (a) Area; (b) Climate; (c) Population; (d) Educational Facilities; (e) Form of Government.
- 10 2. What two sections of Great Britain and Ireland lead in the production of each of the following: Linen, Cotton, Woollens, Steel Ships, Horses?
- 10 3. Name, with capitals, *ten* of the United States of America bordering on the Atlantic Ocean.
- 10 4. Name *three* of the chief cities of France, of Germany, of Italy, of Austria, and of Russia.

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- 12 5. Briefly describe *one* of the four great railway systems of Canada, mentioning the mileage, telling of any natural attractions reached by it, and naming *eight* inland cities and *three* ocean ports served by it.
- 12 6. Write a note on Newfoundland under these heads: (a) Position; (b) Size; (c) Climate; (d) Fishing Industry; (e) Chief Centres of Commerce; (f) Form of Government.
- 18 7. Name *two* of the most important industries in each province of Canada, and *two* of the most important commercial centres in each province.
- 18 8. Locate definitely each of the following rivers, telling where it rises, through what part of the country it flows, and naming a city on its banks: St. John, St. Maurice, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, Grand, Fraser.

100

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

W. A. GRAHAM, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 1 hour.

Value—Writing, 50; Transcription, 50.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

**XIV.—GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR LOWER GRADE POSITIONS IN
THE INSIDE SERVICE, MAY 14, 1912. (No. 201.)**

WRITING.

Same as on page 200.

SPELLING.

Same as on page 200.

DICTATION.

Same as on page 201.

ARITHMETIC.

Same as on page 201.

**XV.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITIONS IN SUBDIVISION B
OF THE THIRD DIVISION OF THE INSIDE SERVICE, MAY 15, 1912.
(No. 202.)**

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

W. A. GRAHAM, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 1 hour.

Value: Transcription 50; Writing 50.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting

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any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. A. GRAHAM, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Write to a friend in England a letter of about 300 words with *one* of the following as your main theme:
 - (1) The Canadian Form of Government.
 - (2) The Great Railway Systems of Canada.
 - (3) Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities, such as Street Railway, Electric Light, and Water-Power.
 - (4) Lumbering.
 - (5) A Summer Resort.
2. The following extract in connection with the settlement of a Strike in the Building Trades at Calgary, Alta., in the year 1906, is taken from the Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour. Read this carefully, and express the substance of it in a few well-constructed paragraphs. The synopsis should not exceed *one and one-half* pages of the answer-book. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar and style.

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES AT CALGARY, ALTA.

On May 18, masons and bricklayers in the employ of several contractors in Calgary, Alta., went out on strike, the cause being the refusal of the contractors to agree to pay masons at the rate of 60 cents an hour and bricklayers at the rate of 65 cents, an increase in the case of masons of 5 cents and of bricklayers of 10 cents over the rate which had been paid during the previous year. The total number of men who went out on strike was fifty-six. Some thirty-six other masons and bricklayers continued at work, their employers having agreed to pay the increase demanded.

The circumstances of the strike were somewhat peculiar. On January 5 of the present year, the bricklayers and masons, who were members of a local union with a membership of about 100, sent a notice to the contractors in Calgary, informing them that three months from that date they would expect to have their wages raised from the flat rate of 55 cents to a rate of 60 cents for masons and 65 cents per hour for bricklayers. When the three months had expired a number of the contractors in the city began paying the advanced rate. About this time, however, a large number of contractors and others interested in the building trades in the city formed what was known as the Calgary Builders' Exchange, though at the time of its formation and subsequently there were one or two other contractors who did not become members. On May 4, the secretary of the Builders' Exchange sent a communication to the secretary of the Stonemasons and Bricklayers' Union, informing the union that he had been directed by the exchange to inform its members that after May 15 the stonemasons and bricklayers would be paid the same wages as they had been paid during the previous year, namely, 55 cents per hour. The union thereupon determined not to allow any of its members to work except for contractors who were willing to enter into an agreement to pay the rates demanded by the union in accordance with the notice given in January. On May 15, one or two contractors who were not members of the Builders' Exchange, and one or two individuals and firms who had on hand certain construction work which they were anxious to have completed, signed an agreement for two years to pay the rate demanded

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by the union. All the members of the Builders' Exchange, however, refused to grant this rate or to enter into any agreement with the local union. As the members of the Builders' Exchange constituted, with one exception, the most important firms of contractors employing masons and bricklayers, their refusal to grant the wages requested led to a cessation on this class of work on all buildings which they had in course of construction, and began, before the end of the month, to seriously affect the building and business interests of the city.

Early in the month of June, a communication was received at the Department of Labour from the Mayor of Calgary, in which His Worship requested the Deputy Minister of Labour to come to Calgary to intervene in the strike with a view to bringing about, if possible, a settlement of the difficulties. In the same communication a request was also made that the Deputy Minister should intervene in another strike which had arisen among the leather-workers in Calgary. In his letter His Worship said: "If you can arrange to come to Calgary, I think it may prevent a serious and disastrous setback to our progress." On June 4, a telegram was received at the Labour Department signed by three of the leading firms of contractors, requesting, in the names of themselves and the Builders' Exchange of Calgary, the immediate presence of the Deputy Minister of Labour to adjudicate upon the matter in dispute. This communication having been placed before the Minister of Labour, the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, the latter directed Mr. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister, to proceed forthwith to Calgary, and to lend the good offices of the department with a view to effecting a settlement under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

Mr. King reached Calgary about midnight on Saturday, the 9th June, and on Monday morning had interviews with His Worship the Mayor, the officers of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, and the members of the Builders' Exchange, and arranged a joint conference for that afternoon at the City Hall between the representatives of the Builders' Exchange and the union. The conference lasted from three until nearly seven o'clock, p.m., the Deputy Minister acting as chairman, and the representatives of the two parties exchanging their views across a common board. By the time the conference was concluded the terms of agreement which it was believed would be acceptable to both parties had been drafted. On the following morning the representatives of the Builders' Exchange presented to the members of that body, at a meeting called for the purpose, the terms of the agreement proposed, and after some discussion these terms were agreed to by the members. Having received the assurance of the representatives of the union that the terms would be acceptable to the members of that body, the Deputy Minister then proceeded to formally draft an agreement in accordance with the understanding between the parties. This agreement was presented to the president and secretary of the Builders' Exchange, who signed on behalf of the exchange, and was presented and its terms explained by the Deputy Minister to the members of the union at a special meeting of that body called for the evening of that day. At this meeting the agreement was adopted unanimously, and was signed by the president and secretary of the union, and on the following day the members of the union returned to work.

According to the agreement which formed the basis of the settlement, the masons received the full increase which had been demanded by them, namely, payment at the rate of 60 cents, instead of 55 cents an hour. The bricklayers were given an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. Provision was made for the establishment of a Conciliation Board to settle any questions which might arise between the parties, and which might not be covered in the terms of the agreement. Both the Builders' Exchange and the union were to have an equal number of representatives on this board, and the decision of the majority was to be the decision of the board. In the event of the board being equally divided in its decision on any matter referred to it, provision was made for the selection of an arbitrator by the parties, the arbitrator to be such person as might

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be mutually acceptable, if one such could be found, and failing an arbitrator mutually chosen, a justice of the Supreme Court of the province. The period of the contract was fixed at three years.

SPELLING.

Same as on page 201.

DICTATION.

Same as on page 202.

GEOGRAPHY.

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2 hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. (a) Your journey from Montreal to Quebec by C.P.R. Name the most important places met *en route*.
(b) A similar journey from Montreal to Toronto.
2. Name the capital city of each province of the Dominion. Tell where they are situated. Give their approximate populations.
3. Explain the following: Day and Night; the Seasons; the different movements of the Earth; Snow, Rain and Hail.
4. What are the chief products of each province?
5. What bodies of water are connected by: Welland, Rideau, Sault Ste. Marie and Erie Canals?
6. Draw an outline map of the Dominion, locating the chief cities.
7. Draw an outline map of Europe, locating the capital of each country.
8. Name the tributaries of the following rivers: St. Lawrence, Fraser and Ottawa.
9. Draw an outline map of the two Americas, showing the political divisions.

ARITHMETIC.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

NOTE —Candidates are to do the first and any other *seven* questions. Not more than eight are to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

1. (a) Arrange the following fractions in order of magnitude, beginning with the least:
 $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{13}{20}, \frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{9}{13}$.
(b) Find the value of $.0256 \times 1.0071 \div 2.7975$.
2. The assessed valuation of the real estate of a municipality is \$2350640 and of the personal property \$876500. The year's expenses are: for schools, \$10000; interest, \$2579.96; roads, \$9500; salaries, \$6400; sinking fund, \$7500, and for other purposes, \$15000. If the municipality receives \$5800 from licenses, what tax must be levied on the dollar to meet the expenditure?

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3. A sidewalk is 440 yards long and 8 feet wide. It is made of planks 2 inches thick, which rest on three continuous lines of scantlings 4 inches by 3 inches. Find the total cost of the planks and the scantlings at \$15 per M.
4. A note for \$565 payable in 4 months with interest at 5% per annum was given on March 1st, 1912. On 22nd of April 1912, it was discounted at the bank at 6%. Find proceeds. (A year = 365 days.)
5. Eight men can do a piece of work in 40 days. They work together for 35 days, when they are joined by another man, and the work is completed in 39 days. How much of the whole work does the ninth man do?
6. A dealer imported 1000 gallons of wine invoiced at \$2.40 per gallon. He paid a specific duty of 20 cents per gallon and an *ad valorem* duty of 30%. If he was allowed a discount of 20% off his bill and remitted payment by a draft purchased at $\frac{1}{4}$ % premium, find his total outlay.
7. A house worth \$4800 was insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at a yearly premium of 2%. During the third year the house was burned. Find the owner's net loss, and also how much the insurance company lost.
8. A property was sold $7\frac{1}{2}$ % below cost. If the selling price were advanced 10%, the gain would be \$56. Find cost of the property.
9. The amount of a sum of money for 4 years was \$310, and for $6\frac{1}{2}$ years at the same rate it was \$347.50. Find principal and rate, simple interest.
10. The walls for the cellar of a house 50 ft. long and 33 ft. wide are 9 ft. high and 18 inches thick and made of concrete, which consists of one part cement to eight parts of gravel. Find the total cost of material when cement is \$1.80 a barrel and gravel is 90 cents per cubic yard, if a barrel of cement weighs 400 pounds and a cubic foot of cement weighs 150 pounds.

HISTORY.

J. H. PUTMAN, B.A., D. Paed., Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2 hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Write brief notes (four or five lines for each) on any *five* of the following: Lief Ericson, Poutrincourt, Marquis de Denonville, Edward Blake, Rush-Bagot Treaty, De Salaberry, Sir Leonard Tilley, Alexander Mackenzie.
2. When, by whom and why was the fortress at Louisburg built? Describe its subsequent history.
3. Describe the method of holding land introduced into French Canada by Cardinal Richelieu. Does this method still prevail? If not, how and when was it modified?
4. What provision, if any, has been made in your province for higher education, and to what extent is it supported by public money?
5. Outline briefly the relations between France and Britain from the Peace of Amiens, 1802, to the Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
6. Write brief notes (four or five lines for each) on any *five* of the following: Mirabeau, Marshal Ney, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Robert Peel, John Redmond, Expulsion of Jesuits from France in 1764, Peace of Nimeguen, Treaty of Paris, 1856.
7. (a) Outline with some detail the events leading up to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
(b) Give date and terms of the Union.
8. (a) Show how France and Britain became embroiled in the Crimean War.
(b) Tell what you can of the actual operations in the field of the armies of *either* France *or* Britain during the war.

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TYPEWRITING.

R. C. DUNBAR, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Use separate sheets for each of the two letters, as well as for the table of figures, placing your examination number on each sheet.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Ottawa, November 18, 1910.

Sirs,—In May last, the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals wrote me as follows:—(copy of his letter attached).

In accordance with these instructions I have had an estimate prepared by the district engineers, by information furnished them by their resident and division engineers.

These estimates have since been looked over and revised by Inspecting Engineer MacFarlane, particularly with reference to that portion of the line not under construction as yet.

Difference accounted for as follows:—

Longer time estimated for the staff: Owing to investigation expenses and possible law-suits, staff on final records will have to be kept on and probably increased. This item being only 1.7 per cent of total cost, is not over-estimated.

From this estimate you will see that the total estimated cost of the line will be \$143,762,000.

In the above amount is not included:

Car-shop building at Springfield.

Terminals at Moncton.

Terminals at Quebec.

Rental of terminals at Winnipeg.

Also in accordance with the minister's wishes, I have had prepared the first of the monthly statements showing him how the above estimate is working out. This statement is for the month of September last, and he will be furnished with one from month to month as the work progresses.

I attach, in duplicate, both estimate and monthly statement, in order that you may send a copy to the minister.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) GORDON GRANT,
Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Ottawa, 16th May, 1910.

Dear Sir,—You have undoubtedly read and heard the discussion as to the probable cost of the Transcontinental railway from Moncton to Winnipeg. I think the work has progressed sufficiently far now that we ought to be able to have an accurate estimate of each section, as the road is all under contract and on some sections it is nearing completion. With survey parties on each section they ought to be now able to give an estimate that will be a basis for our calculation. I would like to have that estimate made from the field, and then each month the memo. to show me how it is working out.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. P. GRAHAM.

Gordon Grant, Esq., C.S.,
Chief Engineer,
Transcontinental Railway Commission,
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Increases in Civil Government for Salaries and Contingencies in some Departments
for 1912-13 over 1911-12.

Governor General's Secretary's Office.. . . .	\$ 5,700 00
Privy Council Office.. . . .	7,025 00
Administration of Justice.. . . .	8,529 16
Department of Militia and Defence.. . . .	7,200 00
" Secretary of State.. . . .	4,487 50
" the Interior.. . . .	41,137 50
Auditor General's Office.. . . .	7,600 00
Department of Finance.. . . .	500 00
" Customs.. . . .	17,087 50
" Inland Revenue.. . . .	3,975 00
" Agriculture.. . . .	23,725 00
" Marine and Fisheries.. . . .	17,950 00
" Railways and Canals.. . . .	9,560 00
" Public Works.. . . .	55,650 00
" Mines.. . . .	14,003 00
Post Office Department.. . . .	87,335 00
Department of Labour.. . . .	7,812 00
" Trade and Commerce.. . . .	15,112 00
High Commissioner's Office.. . . .	1,160 00
External Affairs Department.. . . .	1,900 00
Naval Service Department.. . . .	9,150 00
Department of Insurance.. . . .	3,700 00
Departments generally.. . . .	3,500 00

SHORTHAND.

R. C. DUNBAR, Ottawa: Examiner.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Both the following passages should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour and a half for transcribing their shorthand notes in manuscript.

Eighty Words per Minute.

I shall read a few letters about the troubles of the western farmers. I need not go over them all, | but there are statements here from one hundred different points, and there are very few points in the West where | the same tale cannot be told. What is the matter with the conditions at all these points? How much harm | would have been done to the people in the East if the farmers could have turned their grain into money | and then employed the money in such a way that it could have found its way down to the East? | There is one thing I do not think has been touched upon, and it is that a great deal of | the grain in the West is likely to spoil. It was a very wet fall; since that time and after | the snow came it was threshed and it is now lying out in heaps in the fields. It must be | taken, not to an ordinary elevator or warehouse, but to a special elevator, where it can be dried, because if | it is not treated in that way, it is going to heat and spoil. That quality of grain seems to | have a greater value in the United States than here. It seems to me that one way to relieve the | transportation difficulty, for the future at all events, is to proceed immediately with the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. |

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One Hundred Words per Minute.

Cheapness in production is at all times the standard of efficiency, and as soon as a man has reached that time in life in which | he cannot do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, he is set aside as too old for work, and practically useless from | the industrial point of view. I think there is no more pitiable sight—there is perhaps only one equally as pitiable—on the streets of | our cities, as compared with the man who wants work and cannot get it, and that is the sight of the man who is too | old to work satisfactorily and is cast aside in the rush of industrialism. There is not one of us who has taken any active part | in the charitable work of our cities who has not been moved by the many cases of men and women who have been industrious, thrifty | and hardworking through a long period of life but who are by necessity forced on their children for support, or else into our houses of | industry in their old age. The problem becomes acute for the reasons I have outlined. In the old days, when nearly all our people were | farmers, there was always a corner in the kitchen and a sup to drink and a bite to eat for the old people when they | got beyond their working days; but under our modern industrial system, in our crowded cities, when the cost of living has increased to such a | tremendous degree, the effect is that the old men and women often become a burden on their children. And the great love that parents have | for their children many a time makes the father and mother leave the home of the son or daughter and seek the almshouse and the | poorhouse rather than be a burden on their children.

BOOK-KEEPING.

G. L. BLATCH, B.A., Ottawa: Examiner.

Value—100.

1. What are: a Trial Balance; a Balance Sheet; Personal Accounts, and how divided; Impersonal Accounts, and how divided; Manufacturing and Trading Account?

2. Draw up a form of pay-roll for a Mining Company in which you would provide columns for work done on Shaft No. 1 and Shaft No. 2, as well as for cash payments and goods from the Company's Store, deductions for Insurance, and other necessary columns, filling in names and amounts to illustrate.

3. A trustee has \$10,000 to invest. He deposits \$3,462 in the Savings Bank at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ compounded half-yearly. With \$3,500 he buys Bank stock at \$250 per \$100 share and receives dividends $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ quarterly. With \$3,038 he buys Trust and Loan Company stock at \$217 per \$100 share and receives dividends of 4% half-yearly. At the end of the year, how much interest will he have received, and what rate does each investment pay?

4. March 1st, 1912, A and B entered into a joint venture.

Their transactions were:

March 2. A and B each pay \$500 to the credit of a Joint Banking Account.

March 3. A purchased a cargo of merchandise and paid for it by cheque on Joint Account, \$930.

March 4. A paid cartage, etc., \$48.00.

March 5. B paid travelling expenses, \$26.50.

March 6. B sold the cargo and received cheque for the price, \$1,080, which he deposited to the credit of the Joint Banking Account.

Prepare the Ledger Accounts, Joint Banking Account, Joint Venture Account, and A's and B's Personal Accounts, recording the above transactions and showing the profit on the venture and the amounts due A and B respectively. Profits are shared equally.

5. From the following particulars of a partnership prepare a Manufacturing Account showing gross profit, a Profit and Loss Account showing the net profit, and a Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1911:—

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	Dr.	Cr.
A's Capital Account..		\$ 22,500 00
A's Drawing "	\$ 4,725 00	
B's Capital "		14,650 00
B's Drawing "	2,850 00	
Bills Payable..		2,789 00
Bills Receivable..	496 00	
Stock on hand, December 31st, 1910.. . .	17,810 00	
Machinery and Plant..	16,924 00	
Real Estate and Buildings..	4,926 00	
Purchases..	33,897 00	
Book Debts..	6,600 00	
Wages..	20,929 00	
Creditors..		1,297 00
Sales..		78,943 00
Office Furniture and Fittings..	1,140 00	
Rent..	1,500 00	
Cash on hand and in Bank..	426 00	
Light, Heat and Power..	1,364 00	
Commission..	1,141 00	
Travelling Expenses..	629 00	
Discount off Purchases..		496 00
Discount to Customers..	782 00	
Freight Outwards..	429 00	
Rebates to Customers..	376 00	
Fire Insurance..	484 00	
Interest and Bank Charges..	296 00	
Stable Expense..	350 00	
General Expense..	1,743 00	
Advertising..	391 00	
Bad Debts written off..	467 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$120,675 00	\$120,675 00

Stock on hand, December 31st, 1911, \$18,126.00.

Allow 5% reserve for Bad Debts.

Allow 6% depreciation off Machinery and Office Furniture

Unearned Premiums of Fire Insurance, \$175.00.

Charge up three days' wages unpaid.

A's salary is \$3,500 and B's \$2,000 per annum. Partners are entitled to 6% interest on Capital, and divide the profits equally.

**XVI.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN SUBDIVISION
B OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE INSIDE SERVICE, MAY 13,
1912. (No. 203.)**

SPELLING.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—50.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Demosthenes the fourmost oritor of all history was born in Athens 385 B.C. His father died when he was about seven years old leaving a large istate. The gardians partley embezzeld, partley wasted the propurty, and the young oritor's first law bizness occupyng severel years, was the prosocution of these criminels to recovre what he could. His sucess was put parshall, yet his patremoney with what he erved, always kept him in comparetive aflunse in spite of his expencive tastes and grate public and privet muneficense. As a boy he was week and did not avale himself of the phisical traneing then usuel amoung Greek youths of good famelys, but he imployed the best teachers in his studys and his mentle edication was thorough.

The early years of his manhood were spent in the cevere and painstaking edication of himself as a public speeker. His rezolushun in overcoming obstakels is much dwelt upon by antient writers. He lisped and stammered and had a weak voice, and to overcome these folts he ennunceated with pebbels in his mouth and declamed while walking uphil or by the roring brakers of the seeshore. His first speeches were harsh and obskur, the sentinces were too long, the metafors voilent and inapt. He was however indomatible in his determenation and eforts to speak well and percevered untill at last the most criticle heard him with delite. Notwithstanding certen deffects which critiks very earley remarked, such as undew vehimense, argumentashun and intencity too long sustaned, and in jeneral lack of variety and releaf, Demosthenes's oritory is worthy the exalted reguard which the best readers have in all ages acorded to it.

DICTATION.

F. A. JONES, B.A., Model School, Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The age of Mary Stuart is in many ways the climax of Scottish national history, as well as one of the most interesting and exciting chapters in the history of the world. No painter has ever done justice to the scene which must have been common as the day, when the beautiful young queen, so little accustomed to the restraints and comparative poverty of her northern kingdom, and able to surround herself with the

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splendour she loved out of her French dowry, rode out in all her bravery up to Canon-gate, where every outside stair and high window would be crowded with spectators, and through the turreted gate to the grim fortress on the hill, making everything splendid with the glitter of her calvacade and her own smiles and unrivalled charm. Sadder spectacles that same beautiful queen provided too, miserable journeys up and down from the unhappy palace, sometimes through a stern, suppressed tumult of hostile faces, sometimes stealthily, under cover of night, which alone could protect her. Everything in Edinburg is associated more or less with Mary's name. There is scarcely an old house existing, with any authentic traces of antiquity, in which she is not reported to have taken refuge in her trouble or visited in her pleasure.

There is no indication that the much-contested history of Mary Stuart has lost any of its interest during the intervening centuries, on the contrary her chivalrous defenders are more bold than once they were, and though the tone of her assailants is subdued, it is from a natural softening of sentiment towards the past, rather than from any change of opinion.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

A. E. ATTWOOD, M.A., Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are advised to give attention to their Penmanship.

Values.

25 1. Write an essay of at least five properly constructed paragraphs on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (a) A Country Store.
- (b) Plain Living and High Thinking.
- (c) King George's Trip to India.
- (d) Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.
- (e) My Favourite Book.

10 2. Write sentences showing that you are able to use the following pairs of phrases with discrimination:—*walked in* and *walked into*; *compare to* and *compare with*; *wait on* and *wait for*; *confide in* and *confide to*; *was hung* and *was hanged*.

20 3. Write a letter to your employers asking them for an increase in your salary and giving reasons for believing that you are entitled to it.

Write their reply granting your request upon two specified conditions.

Be particular as to the form of your letters.

10 4. Criticise the following sentences:—

- (a) If I was him I would not of done that.
- (b) I will be glad to accept your invitation.
- (c) Neither the man or the boy who we expected are here.
- (d) We prefer our's more than their's.
- (e) Says I to him, more than one king of England has died a violent death.

25 5. Set out in orderly form the gist of the following speech. Arrange your summary in a manner that would enable a busy man readily to grasp all the salient points. Attend to spelling, punctuation and grammatical accuracy.

My motion about what we might do in connection with tuberculosis was that we should, if possible, do something in addition to what is being done already. No one is finding any fault with what is being done already; it is being done as well as it can be done with the means at the disposal of the people doing it. What we want to do, if we can, is something in addition, to find a field in which the Federal Government can effec-

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tively act. A suggestion has often been made which has struck me as extremely *practicable*, and I *had* hoped that perhaps some means might be devised at this Conference to carry it out. It is this: to find somewhere a very large tract of land where the climate is especially suitable for the care of patients afflicted with tuberculosis. This could be taken in charge and, in a small way perhaps at first, but subsequently in a larger way, a place could be provided where tuberculous people who are living in towns and cities and have no hope of recovering, could go and find a rural home. Some men would be able to pay for it themselves, others would have to be helped when they went there. But you gentlemen are all familiar for instance with the condition at Saranac, where the whole population *practically* consists of people who have, at some time or other, been affected with tuberculosis. People go there and stay there; they are afraid to move away. It is practically a community of people formerly affected with consumption. It seems to me that as a start, in connection with the national work, if we could find in Canada a place where a very considerable tract of land could be procured, and where we *would* be in a position to say to any man, anywhere, who *was* affected with tuberculosis, and saw no hope of recovery, you can *come here* and live a rural outdoor life, it would in time grow to be a great institution. I do not think that such a plan would present any great difficulties. I know myself people that would go there, if there were such a place. I presume there is no man here who does not know people who, if they had the opportunity, would go to such a place. I have thought about that a *good* deal. I do not know if it is practicable or not, but there is a place in Northern Ontario where, so far as my information goes,—I have no medical advice on the subject, but the popular opinion of the people there is very pronounced regarding it—there is a tract running from Englehart, on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, along the height of land, that would be very well worth investigating. The mining people who are there tell the most extraordinary stories about the cures effected in people going up there affected with lung trouble, who have gone there without any thought of getting cured. For instance, a man is said not to be able to have a cold in that climate. I have spent a little time there myself, but not long enough to be able to make any observations. There, any quantity of land could be got very *cheaply*. Most of the land is still in the hands of the Ontario Government, and the rest of it is occupied by settlers who would sell at a very low price. The country is good land, excellent farming country. The general impression is that it is not good land, but, as a matter of fact, most excellent crops are raised there, and if, on investigation it was found that the climate is of the character it is said to be, I do not know any place more suitable in every way for having a large tract of land where outdoor treatment could be adopted on a considerable scale. I make that suggestion because it seems to me that something of that kind will have to be done if we are to deal with the question on a large scale. The adoption of this plan would enable the Federal Government to say to all the people of Canada: We cannot undertake the health administration of Canada that is a duty of the provinces; but we can do something the provinces cannot do we can furnish a place where consumptives can go. If that can be worked out in a practical way, it seems to me we would be doing something substantial in the way of making an advance. I *just* make that suggestion so that it can be considered. I *will* not feel in the least degree disturbed if you, gentlemen, find there are features of it which are not practicable, except that I shall feel sorry that what seems to me to be a practical proposition, cannot be worked out. If that cannot be done, I would like to see something done on similar lines.

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- 10 6. Write a short critical note on each italicized word, justifying it if used accurately, or correcting it if used inaccurately.

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ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Prof. J. F. MACDONALD, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, and Prof. A. MACMECHAN, Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax: Examiners.

Time: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Write a brief summary of any *one* of Bacon's essays with comments on the author's style, range of knowledge and power of thought. In what sense does he use the word "essay"?
2. Tell in your own words the story narrated by Milton in the first book of *Paradise Lost*. What are the advantages he gains by identifying the fallen angels with heathen deities? What is original and striking in his picture of Satan?
3. Write a short account of Dryden's life with an estimate of his influence on English literature. Mention his important poems and tell the story of any *one* of them.
4. Give a list of Sir Walter Scott's more important works in poetry and prose. What are his claims to greatness as a novelist? Illustrate your answer by definite references to the novels.
5. Point out what is original and valuable in the poetry of Wordsworth. Make your answer definite by references to special poems or passages.
6. Write such an account of either *In Memoriam* or *The Idylls of the King* as would give one who had not read the poem a clear idea of the subject matter, metre, and literary style.
7. Write a brief sketch of the life of any *one* of the following authors: Hardy, Meredith, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Stevenson, Kipling. Name *five* works of the author you select, and describe any *one* of these five briefly.
8. For what are the following authors noted: George Eliot, T. B. Macaulay, Robert Browning, J. A. Froude, J. H. Newman? Make lists of their works and describe any *one*.
9. Name the authors of the following works: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, *the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, *Endymion*, *Christabel*, *Alastor*, *Imaginary Conversations*, *Frankenstein*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Lothair*, *Last Days of Pompeii*. Describe *five* briefly.
10. Make a summary of any essay that you have read by either Lamb, Macaulay or De Quincey.

ARITHMETIC.

Prof. C. C. JONES, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and Prof. J. MATHESON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston: Examiners.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

Value—100.

1. If the manufacturer makes a profit of 25 per cent, the agent one of 8 per cent, and the shopkeeper one of 20 per cent, what is the cost to the manufacturer of an article which is sold in the shop for \$129.60?
2. A person finds that he can obtain \$20 more a year by investing in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stock at 96 than in 3 per cent stock at 88. How much has he to invest?

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3. A man borrows \$1200 for 9 months at 3 per cent, and by immediately lending it out for the same period at a higher rate of interest he makes a profit of \$13.50. What rate of interest does he charge?
4. Simplify $(8.47 + .016 - .0028) \times (.75 + .075 - .8125)$.
5. When the duty on a commodity is reduced by 40 per cent the consumption is increased by 60 per cent. By how much per cent is the revenue from that commodity increased or diminished? With what increase of consumption would the revenue have remained unchanged?
6. I require to receive from the bank \$1000 and wish to give my note payable in 7 months at 6 per cent. What amount must I put on the face of the note?
7. At compound interest what will \$1000 amount to in 3 years, allowing 4 per cent the first year, 5 per cent the second year and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the third year?
8. In a field bounded by a circular hedge a road is to be made of the width of 10 yds. immediately within the hedge; find its cost at 84 cts. per sq. yd. if the diameter of the field be 100 yds.
9. A cubic foot of copper weighs 50 pounds. It is rolled into a bar whose cross-section is a square and which is 40 ft. long. An exact cube is cut from the bar; what is its weight to four decimal places of a pound?
10. Given that the time of oscillation (in seconds) of a pendulum is $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$, where $\pi = 3.1416$, $g = 981$, and l is the length of the pendulum in centimetres; find in seconds correct to two places of decimals the time of oscillation of a pendulum 150 centimetres long.

ALGEBRA.

Prof. J. MATHESON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, and Prof. C. C. JONES, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton: Examiners.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. What is the value of the polynomial
 (a) $a^3b - 2a^2b^2c - 3ab^3 + 2abc^3 - a(b - c - a)$,
 (b) $a^0b^0 - 2cb^{-2} - a^{\frac{1}{2}}$,
 when $a = 4$, $b = -3$, $c = -2$?
2. Find the quotient when $48a^4b - 67a^2b^3 + 16a^5 + 27ab^4 - 17a^3b^2 + 5b^5$ is divided by $5b^2 - 4a^2 - 3ab$.
3. Factor
 (a) $2x^2 - 3y^2 - 5xy - x + 3y$.
 (b) $15 - 8(2x - 3)^2 + 2(2x - 3)$.
4. Solve
 (a) $(x - 4)(y + 6) = (x + 1)(y - 8) + 13$,
 $5x - 16 = 2y - 8$.
 (b) $12x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$.
5. Find the quadratic equation the product of whose roots is 12, and the sum of the squares of whose roots is 40.
6. A man used 41 pieces of money to pay a sum of \$14.50. If the pieces were all half-dollars and quarters, how many of each did he use?
7. Find the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers.
8. A man borrowed \$1 at the rate of r per dollar on condition that he pay it back, principal and compound interest, in n equal annual payments. Find the value of the payment.

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9. Given $\log 2 = .3010300$, find $\log 5$ and $\sqrt[64]{625} \sqrt{2}$.
10. Write out the expansion of $(x - a)^{-n}$, giving the general term.
Write out and simplify the 6th term of the expansion of $\sqrt{1 - 2x}$.

GEOMETRY.

Prof. C. C. JONES, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and
Prof. J. MATHESON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston: Examiners.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

- If a side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior opposite angles, and the three angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.
All the interior angles of any rectilinear figure, together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.
- Produce a given straight line so that the square on the produced part may be twice the square on the given line.
A perpendicular is drawn from the vertex A of a triangle to meet the side BC at D.
Express BD in terms of the sides of the triangle.
- The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference standing on the same arc.
The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
- From a given circle cut off a segment containing an angle equal to a given angle.
Inscribe in a given circle a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
- Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

If x is the base and a the side of the above triangle, $x = \frac{\sqrt{5-1}}{2}a$.

- If two triangles (or parallelograms) have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, their areas are proportional to the areas of the rectangles contained by the sides about the equal angles.
If the triangles (or parallelograms) are equal in area, the sides about the equal angles are reciprocally proportional.
- Bisect and also trisect a given triangle by lines parallel to its base.
Draw a triangle similar to a given triangle and equal to twice its area. Also, one equal to three times its area.
- If two chords of a circle cut one another inside the circle, prove that the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.
State an analogous theorem concerning two chords which being produced meet in a point outside the circle.
- Given three points which are not in the same straight line, describe a circle passing through them.
If the centre of the circle transcribing a triangle coincides with the centre of the circle inscribed in the same triangle, prove that the triangle is equilateral.
- Describe a circle touching a given circle at a given point and passing through a second given point.
Describe a circle through two given points and touching a given straight line.

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PHYSICS.

Prof. J. L. HOGG, M.A., Ph.D., McMaster University, Toronto, and Prof. HOWARD L. BARNES, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., McGill University, Montreal: Examiners.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. A stone is projected horizontally from the top of a tower with a velocity of 100 feet per second. What is its resultant velocity at the end of 2 seconds?
2. A train weighing 3,000,000 kg. can give a speed of 15 metres per second by its engine in 1 minute. Supposing that the track is level, find the power of the engine.
3. A stone whose weight is 500 grams weighs only 400 grams in water. Explain this. Make use of the data given to determine the density of the stone.
4. Name some of the effects of heat. Describe an experiment which shows that when a liquid solidifies heat is given off.
5. How does the pressure in a mass of gas, which is kept at constant volume, depend upon the temperature of the gas?
The pressure in a mass of gas at 0° C. is 72 cm. of mercury. What will this pressure become if the temperature is changed to 20° C., the volume occupied by the gas remaining the same?
6. Explain how sound is propagated in air.
A certain note has a frequency of 200, and its wave-length in air is 5.5 feet; find the velocity of sound in air.
7. State the laws of reflection and refraction of light. On the theory that light is propagated in the form of waves, explain the refraction of light at the surface of separation of two media.
8. Explain by means of a drawing the Camera and the Simple Microscope.
9. In what way does the current in a circuit depend upon the electromotive force and the resistance in the circuit?
A current of 4 milliamperes is required to operate a telegraphic relay. How many cells of 1.5 ohms resistance and 1.08 volts will be required for a circuit 169 miles long, the resistance per mile being 15 ohms, and the resistance of the relay being 150 ohms?
10. Explain the action of any *one* of the following:—
 - (a) Induction Coil.
 - (b) Dynamo.
 - (c) Motor.

CHEMISTRY.

Rev. G. DAUTH, Laval University, Montreal, and Prof. E. MACKAY, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax: Examiners.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. There are in cuprous oxide 88.8 parts of metal and 11.2 of oxygen, and in cupric oxide 79.9 parts of metal and 20.1 of oxygen. Show how these results agree with the Law of Multiple Proportions.
2. Define the terms: anhydride, basic oxide, halogen, hydrocarbon, acid salt.
3. What is the percentage composition of carbon monoxide? From its formula deduce its specific gravity. (Air = 1.)

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4. How could you prepare hydrochloric acid? How does it act on ammonia, on lime, on manganese dioxide?
5. Tell how lime is prepared. What is quicklime? What is slaked lime? What is milk of lime? What are the chief uses of lime?
6. What velocity of sulphur dioxide measured at normal pressure and 18 degrees C. can be obtained on heating 50 grams of copper with concentrated sulphuric acid? ($\text{Cu} = 63$.)
7. How is nitric acid prepared? Why can you not use it to prepare hydrogen by interaction with a metal? Does it dissolve gold? How does it act on copper?
8. What are the formulas of the following substances: gypsum, zinc white, saltpetre, diamond, cane-sugar?
9. How is sodium carbonate prepared from sodium chloride in industry? How does acetic acid react on sodium carbonate?
10. How is alcohol obtained? What are its oxidation products? What is absolute alcohol?

GEOLOGY.

Prof. A. P. COLEMAN, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, and Prof. F. D. ADAMS, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.G.S.A., F.R.S., McGill University, Montreal: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Describe the work of waves, showing how cliffs are cut, beaches formed, and bars or hooks produced. What is the total effect of wave action on a coast when sufficient time is allowed? Illustrate by sketches.
2. Give an account of the chemical and physical factors that produce the effects called weathering. Show how various rocks and minerals may be attacked by these agencies, and the results produced on them. What is the final result of the weathering of a granite?
3. Name, describe and sketch the forms assumed by eruptive rocks which do not reach the surface. How does it come that these deep-seated structures are now exposed? By what means would you distinguish a lava flow from a sheet of similar rock which cooled beneath the surface?
4. What is meant by "stratum," "cross-bedding," "slaty cleavage," "joints" and "dip"? Give diagrams of each, and show how they were produced.
5. What are the mineral components of "diabase," "quartz porphyry," "granite," and "amphibolite"; and what are the characteristic structures of these rocks?
6. What rocks belong to the Grenville Series? Under what conditions were they laid down? Show the general relations of Laurentian granite and gneiss to these rocks. Where is the Grenville Series found, and what economic products are obtained from it?
7. Give a general account of the Ordovician or Lower Silurian of Eastern Canada, mentioning the rocks composing the formation, the most characteristic fossils, and its distribution.
8. Outline the distribution of the Cretaceous in Canada. What were the typical animals and plants of the time? Of what economic importance is this group of rocks in Canada?
9. Show the order of succession in time of the different kinds of vertebrates, mentioning the geological age in which each is known to have appeared. Is the order of their appearance what would be expected? Mention the families of reptiles which have become extinct.

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10. Point out the changes in the lakes and the sea-coasts of Canada during the thawing of the ice-sheets of the Glacial Period. Give the names of the more important extinct lakes, show the elevation of their beaches above present bodies of water, and explain why they are no longer horizontal.

BIOLOGY.

Miss C. M. DERICK, M.A., McGill University, Montreal, and Prof. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., LL.D., University of Toronto, Toronto: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted: four from each group.
Value—50.

BOTANY.

1. Give an account of the nutritive processes of green plants.
2. Describe the movement of water in plants.
3. Give an account of the pollination and fertilization in the Angiosperms.
4. Compare the structure of the stem of a Monocotyledon with that of a Dicotyledon.
5. Write a description of any Canadian Conifer.
6. Describe three fungi which cause diseases of plants.

ZOOLOGY.

Value—50.

1. Compare the modification of the teeth in Mammals.
2. Describe the life-history of a parasitic worm (Distome or Tænia).
3. What are the characteristics of the different orders of Reptiles? Mention the chief species which occur in Canada.
4. Describe the structure and development of an oyster or fresh-water mussel.
5. Compare the mouth-parts in the different orders of Insects.
6. Describe the different kinds of eggs in Vertebrates.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Rev. G. DAUTH, Laval University, Montreal, and Prof. J. L. MORIN, M.A., McGill University, Montreal: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *Translate into French:*

A few months ago the eyes of the whole world were turned towards the capital of England. With a splendor such as had, perhaps, never been witnessed before, George V. was crowned King of the immense empire on which the sun never sets. Princes, noble lords, grandees, representatives of every nation surrounded him with respect and honour. He passed in person through the streets of the metropolis transformed, it appears, into a truly fairylike spectacle. His people acclaimed him, wishing him long, happy and fruitful years. But during the course of that majestic ceremony of the consecration, he was seen humbly kneeling to recommend himself to the divine mercy and recognize the sovereign power of "Him who reigns in the heavens and on whom all empires depend." He could not help then but think that all human greatness is ephemeral and that many kings crowned before him in that famous abbey of Westminster were asleep in the tombs close by.

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2. *Translate into English:*

Louis-Joseph de Montcalm de Saint-Véran, né au château de Candiac (Gard) en 1712, avait été envoyé en 1756 au Canada pour défendre cette colonie contre les Anglais. Dès son arrivée, le général français s'empara des forts Oswégo et Georges. Mais, décidés à en finir à tout prix, les généraux anglais réussirent, en groupant des forces imposantes, à isoler Montcalm de la mère-patrie. Malgré la privation des communications avec la France et des secours en hommes, en argent et en munitions qu'il en aurait reçus, le héros put longtemps encore opposer une résistance énergique à l'ennemi. En 1758, il réussit à arrêter les Anglais auprès du fort de Carillon. L'année suivante, attaqué dans Québec même par le général anglais Wolfe, appuyé sur une armée de 30,000 hommes, Montcalm résista pendant deux mois à l'ennemi, que l'hiver allait obliger battre en retraite, quand il dut offrir la bataille à Wolfe, qui venait de pénétrer sur le plateau. Blessé mortellement à la bataille d'Abraham, où périt Wolfe, Montcalm expira le lendemain, quatre jours avant la capitulation de Québec.

3. Write a French composition of about 150 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

Universities are institutions of public utility.

Which of your readings made the deepest impression on you, and why?

Luxury is a social evil.

In praise of politeness.

LATIN.

Prof. A. D. SMITH, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, and Prof. N. DEWITT, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates may omit either I., II., or III.

Value—100.

I. *Translate:* Nasica cum ad poetam Ennium venisset eique ab ostio (*door*) quaerenti Ennium ancilla (*maid*) dixisset domi non esse. Nasica sensit illam domini iussu dixisse et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus cum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius et eum a ianua quaereret, exclamat Nasica se domi non esse. Tum Ennius, "Quid? Ego non cognosco tuam vocem?" Hic (*hereupon*) Nasica, "Homo es impudens. Ego cum te quaererem, ancillae tuae credidi te domi non esse: tu mihi non credit ipsi?"

Cicero, De Oratore, II., 68.

(a) Decline Ennius. (b) In what case is *domi*? (c) *Illum . . . esse; se . . . esse*. If the pronouns were interchanged, how would the meaning be affected?

II. *Translate:* Hostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fuga receperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt; obsides datures quaeque imperasset facturos esse polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit quem supra demonstraveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemisum esse. Hunc illi e navi egressum, cum (*though*) oratoris (*envoy*) modo Caesaris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniecerunt; tum proelio facto remiserunt et in petenda pace ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur petiverunt.

Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, IV., 27.

(a) Write the genitive plural of *hostes*, *obsides*, *navi*. (b) *A Caesare*. Could the preposition be omitted? (c) *In Britanniam*. Why not the ablative? (d) *Proelio* occurs twice in the extract. Syntax in each instance. (e) *In petenda pace*. Could the gerund be used here? (f) Write a note on the construction of *ignosceretur*.

III. *Translate:* At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo

Additur,—Ilus erat dum res stetit Ilia regno—
 Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis
 Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
 Transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
 Hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
 Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos,
 Marte gravis, geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
 Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus
 Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
 Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
 His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
 Imperium sine fine dedi.

Virgil, Æneid, I., ll. 267-279.

(a) Parse *volvendis*, *transferet*, *Hectorea*, *tegmine*. (b) Construction of *Iulo*, *mensibus*, *partu*. (c) Decline *sede*, *vi*, *fine* throughout and *totos* in the singular.

IV. Translate into Latin *six* only of these sentences:

1. He is a good man who injures nobody.
2. Socrates, the philosopher, seemed to his friends the wisest of men.
3. All these books have been given to my son that he may read them.
4. You have not sent the letter which you have written.
5. Our army will not easily conquer the enemy's cavalry.
6. What you have done well, you have done for yourself, not for me.
7. The King's daughters were driven (*expello*) from the city.
8. The general is a boy in age, a man in wisdom.
9. When the letter had been written, the soldier returned.
10. His brother having been driven out, Amulius reigns.
11. The city of Rome was taken by the Gauls.
12. The consul gave a crown to Marcus, a very brave soldier.
13. They all went to the shore to see the ships of the enemy.
14. He left the city by night that no one might see him.
15. The slave is so idle (*ignavus*) that he has not finished his work.

V. (*Candidates are expected to answer only one of these groups of questions.*)

1. (a) What cases are alike in declension 1? (b) What nouns in declension 2 are declined like *puer*? (c) What terminations of declensions 3 are masculine? (d) Write the cardinal numbers from 1 to 10. (e) Write the present indicative and the present imperative of *sum*. (f) Give some verbs that govern two accusatives.

2. (a) Decline together *mea domus*, *hic vir*. (b) Give the genitive and ablative, singular and plural, of *filia*, *opus*, *alius*, *mare*, *iuvenis*, *dies*, *nubes*. (c) Give a rule for the comparative and superlative of adjectives. Compare *felix*, *celer*, *durus*, *mitis*. (d) Write the prepositions that govern both the accusative and the ablative. (e) Case or cases following *potior*, *do*, *noceo*, *doceo*, *obliviscor*.

3. (a) Explain the forms *amasse*, *audieram*, *nosse*, *dic*, *fer*. (b) Give the principal parts of *cerno*, *rinco*, *vincio*, *disco*, *finco*, *peto*, *pello*. (c) How are adverbs compared? Examples. (d) What case is governed by verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, etc.? (e) Enumerate the uses of the genitive with nouns. (f) Examples of the use of *ut* and *ne* after verbs of fearing.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

GERMAN.

Prof. G. H. NEEDLER, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, and Prof. H. L. BOBER, M.A., King's College, Windsor: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *Translate into English:*

(a) Wie viele Menschen haben zusammengewirkt, um mir den Rock, den ich trage, zu verschaffen? Das Rhomaterial, die Wolle, stammt aus Südafrika oder Australien; für mich hat dort der Schafzüchter gearbeitet, aber nicht er allein, sondern in Verbindung mit anderen Menschen, die ihn mit Lebensmitteln aller Art, sowie mit Werkzeugen versahen. Für mich hat der Ozeandampfer die Wolle nach Europa gebracht. Welche unübersehbaren Scharen von Menschen haben Arbeit geleistet, um diese Fahrt über das Meer zu ermöglichen, die Hersteller des Dampfers, die Lieferanten der Roh- und Hilfsstoffe, der Werkzeuge und Ausrüstungsgegenstände, die Seeleute, die Reeder, die Männer der Wissenschaft! Weitere ebenso unzählbare Scharen geben dann der Wolle Gelegenheit, ihren Weg auf Eisenbahnen und Landstrassen aus den Lagerhäusern durch Spinnerei, Weberei und Färlerei zum Schneider zu nehmen, der mir endlich den fertigen Rock liefert.

(b) Wir wissen aus der Geschichte, dass die schlimmsten Feinde Deutschlands nicht auswärtige Gegner gewesen sind. Die innere Zwietracht ist es, die unser Volk so häufig und so schwer geschwächt hat. Auch gegenwärtig hemmen die inneren Zwistigkeiten, wirtschaftliche, soziale, konstitutionelle, konfessionelle usw. noch erheblich die äussere Machtentfaltung des Deutschen Reiches. Noch stehen Millionen Deutsche der neudeutschen Weltpolitik verständnislos, teilweise murrend gegenüber. Darunter leidet die äussere Politik des Deutschen Reiches, insbesondere seine Kolonialpolitik, schwer. Zwar haben wir jetzt endlich, nach Jahrhunderten der Zersplitterung, wieder eine starke Zentralregierung, welche die auswärtige Politik zu leiten hat; und das Oberhaupt der Bundesfürsten ist zu unserem Heil ein Mann, der von der Wichtigkeit einer kraftvollen Weltpolitik fest durchdrungen ist und nicht oft genug betonen kann, wie bitter not uns, besonders eine starke Flotte ist.

(c)

FRÜHLING.

Wenn der Frühling auf die Berge steigt,
Und im Sonnenstrahl der Schnee zerfließt,
Wenn das erste Grün am Baum sich zeigt,
Und im Gras das erste Blümlein spriesst—
Wenn vorbei im Tal nun mit einem Mal
Alle Regenzeit und Winterqual,
Schallt es von den Höh'n bis zum Tale weit:
O, wie wunderschön ist die Frühlingszeit!

Wenn am Gletscher heiss die Sonne leckt,
Wenn die Quelle von den Bergen springt,
Alles rings mit jungem Grün sich deckt,
Und das Lustgetön der Wälder klingt—
Lüfte lind und lau würzt die grüne Au,
Und der Himmel lacht so rein und blau,
Schallt es von den Höh'n bis zum Tale weit:
O, wie wunderschön ist die Frühlingszeit!

2. *Translate into German:*

(a) A peasant, whose wife had become dangerously ill, went to a celebrated physician in a neighbouring town. As it was well known that the doctor was not only very

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clever but also very miserly, the peasant thought that he would not come without knowing in advance that there was enough money to pay him well. Accordingly he took along with him a large, well-filled purse, which he showed to the doctor, saying: "This is all I possess in the world, but I will gladly give it to you, whether you kill my wife or cure her." The doctor then visited the poor woman. In spite of all he could do, however, she died after a few days. When, some time later, the doctor demanded his money, the peasant, who had been thinking upon the situation, asked him if he had killed his wife. "Certainly not," was the reply. "Did you cure her?" "No, she died," he answered. "Then you have no right to the money; for you have neither killed her nor cured her."

(b)

TORONTO, March 19, 1912.

DEAR HENRY,

You will remember that when I saw you a few weeks ago, I was thinking of making a trip to Europe. I am now able to say that I shall do so in June, and I write to you at once to ask if you could not come along with me. In that case I should find the whole trip doubly interesting. It would be most enjoyable, I think, to go to the Mediterranean, land in Italy, and continue our journey leisurely through Switzerland, Germany and France. For the British Isles, where there is so much that is interesting to be seen, we should leave at least a month.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to accompany me and be my guide. I want to be back in Canada again by September the first.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE.

3. Write a composition in German, of not more than two pages on any *one* of the following subjects:—

- (a) Canadische Eisenbahnen.
- (b) Die Hauptindustrien Canadas.
- (c) Der Frühling auf dem Lande.

MODERN HISTORY.

Prof. G. M. WRONG, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, and Rev. A. E. GOSSELIN, Laval University, Quebec: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Give the immediate cause, duration, principal events and the results of the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States.
2. Point out and comment on the part taken by France in the American Revolution.
3. Point out briefly but clearly the economic and political consequences of the principal wars of Great Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria.
4. Explain why Robespierre fell.
5. Explain the events that led to the Battle of Trafalgar. Did it prove an effective check to the ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte?
6. What causes checked the development of Canada in the time of Champlain?
7. Explain the grounds of the difference between Church and State in the time of Frontenac.
8. What was the policy of Papineau? Did he succeed?
9. Trace the constitutional development of Canada between 1837 and 1867.
10. Account for the success of Wolfe against Montcalm.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Prof. O. D. SKELTON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, and Prof. S. B. LEACOCK, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Outline the division of powers between the federal and the provincial authorities in Canada. Compare with the division in Australia and South Africa.
2. Name the leading republics of the world. In the recent Chinese crisis would you have favoured the establishment of a republic or of a limited monarchy, and why?
3. In Belgium every male citizen twenty-five years of age is given one vote; one supplementary vote is allowed every man who has reached the age of thirty-five, has legitimate children and pays at least five francs in taxation to the state; one supplementary vote to every man who owns land worth at least two thousand francs; two supplementary votes to every man, who has completed a course of secondary (high school) education; no one, however, is allowed more than three votes in the aggregate. Discuss the advisability of introducing a similar system into Canada.
4. Write brief notes on the Monroe Doctrine, Proportional Representation, City Government by Commission.
5. How is the upper house of parliament formed in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the United States, and Canada? Which system do you consider best? Which provinces of Canada have a second chamber?
6. Where is the constitution of each of the following countries to be found: United Kingdom, United States, Australia, Canada? How are changes in the constitution effected in each case? Why are the courts of the United States called on to pass upon the constitutionality of laws oftener than the courts of Canada?
7. Explain the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Would you advocate their adoption in Canada?
8. What do you consider the proper principle of state action? Apply your principle to the questions of compulsory vaccination, compulsory elementary education, free elementary education, non-contributory old-age pensions.
9. Show the connection between the political and social environment and theories of any *four* of the following: Aristotle, Locke, Hobbs, Bentham, Machiavelli, Rousseau.

ECONOMICS.

Prof. W. C. KEIRSTEAD, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and Prof. O. D. SKELTON, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. (a) Discuss the term, *wealth*, commenting upon these quotations: "It may be said with an appearance of paradox that the more things in the nature of wealth a community has the less prosperous it is." (*Taussig*.) "The true basis for the estimation of a nation's wealth is the enjoyment of its citizens." (*Hadley*.)

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- (b) Are the following wealth: A book of higher mathematics for a savage tribe, a wooden leg, a skilled hand, a noble character, a public library, an excellent climate, a railway bond, a good voice, the performance of a grand opera? Explain.
2. (a) What is tax? Give the *benefit* and *faculty* theories of taxation.
(b) State the main defects of the general property tax.
3. What is *the unearned increment*? In what values other than land does this element enter in a marked degree? What is the significance of this for modern schemes of taxation?
4. (a) "Extravagance when practiced by millionaires is a blessed thing. It causes freer circulation of money, affords the labouring man work; feeds women and children, and affects, in fact, every industry, no matter how small." Do you agree? Explain.
(b) "Citizens should trade with the merchants and industries of their own towns. The mail-order business is a great injury to the prosperity of the smaller towns and communities since it takes labour and money from them to build up large cities." Do you agree? Explain.
5. (a) What are the main causes of the growth of trusts? (b) What lines of procedure are being adopted, and should be adopted, in dealing with them?
6. Give economic arguments in favour of industrial education.
7. Indicate the main lines along which English legislation has departed from the *laissez-faire* theory of state activity.
8. What is meant by "the most-favoured-nation treaties"? Had the reciprocity agreement passed, how would these treaties have probably affected the agreement (a) on the side of Canada, (b) on the side of the United States?
9. What is meant by *tariff reform* (a) in England, (b) in the United States? Give arguments of the advocates of these programmes in each country.
10. Give the main sources of revenue of (a) the Imperial Government, (b) of the Government of Canada.

GEOGRAPHY.

Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa: Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted: three in the first group and two in each of the other groups.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Give an accurate description of the British Isles.
(b) Give an accurate description of the North American Continent.
2. Setting sail from Halifax, you "round the Horn" and proceed as far as Vancouver. What countries will you sight *en route*? Name the capital of each country. Give the approximate population of the chief city of each. Tell what language is spoken.
3. Tell where the following cities are: Adelaide, Aix-la-Chapelle, Auckland, Bagdad, Beirut, Belgrade, Bremen, Buda-Pesth, Caracas, Cologne, Damascus, Dundee, Johannesburg, Lima, Lyons, Maracaibo, Palmero, Quito, Sao Paulo, Sofia, Toulouse, Valencia.
4. Suppose a railway train to run from Madrid, on a straight line, to Vladivostock. Name the countries traversed and the capital of each.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain: (a) The different rotations of the Earth; (b) Equator and Hemisphere; (c) the formation of rivers.
2. Discuss: (a) The physical constitution of the Earth; (b) the distribution of Rain and Snow; (c) Earthquakes.
3. What are: Trade Winds, Monsoons, Polar Winds, Clouds, Storms, Cyclones, and Tornados?

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Name the centre of the following manufactures in Canada: Silk, Wool, Leather, Wood-pulp, Ship-building, Steel, Coal, Petroleum. (b) Name the chief natural products of each province of the Dominion. (c) Give a list of the leading exports of Canada to England, the United States, and France. (d) Give a list of the leading imports of Canada from the above countries.
2. Name the Oceans of the Globe, and tell what you know of their importance as commercial routes. Give the chief steamship lines and their routes.
3. What are the main advantages of *site* and *climate* that a commercial centre should have? Illustrate by a careful description of *three* of the most important commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

Prof. R. MAGILL, M.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, and Prof. J. WATSON, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston: Examiners.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. What is the precise meaning of the Cartesian *Cogito ergo sum*, and what criterion of truth does Descartes derive from it?
2. Is Berkley's criticism of Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities valid? Do you regard his Subjective Idealism as a satisfactory doctrine?
3. Explain and examine the Leibnitzian doctrine of a pre-established harmony of all monads.
4. What are the psychological features of creative imagination?
5. Discuss the statements:
 - (a) Imagination has its place in scientific method.
 - (b) Much of the wrong-doing of the world is due to lack of imagination.
6. Discuss: "Instinct is the voice of past generations reverberating like a distant echo in the cells of the nervous system."
7. Write a short account of the utilitarian views of the moral faculty, the moral motive, and the moral standard.
8. Write a short historical account of the stoical attitude in ethics.
9. What is meant by the statement that time and space are forms of stress?
10. "Things in themselves cannot be the object of our knowledge, because the forms of our perception are not applicable to them." On what grounds does Kant deny that the "forms of perception" are determinatives of reality? Are they valid?
11. What is meant by scepticism in philosophy? Discuss the statement that the history of philosophy presents man as "born but to doubt and reasoning but to err."
12. "The most difficult problem for the religious consciousness is to find a place for evil in a world essentially good." Mention any of the solutions that have been put forward. How would you deal with the problem?

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ENGLISH LAW.

Prof. ARCH. MCGOUN, K.C., M.A., B.C.L., McGill University, Montreal: Examiner.
Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Define negotiable instruments and enumerate some in common use.
2. What are the rules applying to banks as to making advances on the security of real estate?
3. What are the rights of a commercial agent upon goods consigned to him, or in his possession?
4. In a commercial partnership, what is the extent of the liability of the partners?
5. Under the Merchants' Shipping Act, how is the ownership of a vessel ascertained, and into what fractions is such ownership usually divided?
6. Explain what is meant by General Average in case of a loss at sea.
7. What railways come under the legislative control of the Parliament of Canada?
8. What provision does the British North America Act contain as to disallowance of Acts of the Canadian Parliament?
9. When a person is naturalized as a British subject under Canadian laws, to what territory do the rights conferred upon him extend?
10. What is the distinction between mutual insurance and insurance in a stock company?

CIVIL LAW.

Prof. ARCH. MCGOUN, K.C., M.A., B.C.L., McGill University, Montreal: Examiner.
Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. What is meant by customary law as distinct from written law in the old French Regime?
2. What is the nature of community of property between consorts under the Custom of Paris?
3. What is meant by registration of ordinances in the Old Regime? Distinguish between those that required registration and those that did not.
4. What is meant by laws of mortmain? To whom and to what property do these laws apply?
5. In what cases is interest due on the principal of an obligation?
6. When can creditors exercise the rights of action that belong to their debtors?
7. Indicate three forms of will permitted by our laws.
8. What are the assets of the community when marriage takes place without antenuptial contract?
9. Define usufruct, and say how it is established.
10. For what causes is interdiction pronounced under our law?

TYPEWRITING.

Same as on page 210.

SHORTHAND.

Same as on page 211.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Same as on page 212.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

XVII.—QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION TO THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE INSIDE SERVICE, MAY 13, 1912. (No. 204.)

(The regular Second Division papers were used in the corresponding subjects of this examination; the following are the Duties of Office papers.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**PATENTS BRANCH.***Paper No. 1.*

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. A patent is issued for an invention in a foreign country—what length of time has the patentee to make application for a patent in Canada?
2. Can applications for a patent be communicated to the public before the patent is issued?
3. What fee is stipulated by law for the whole life of a patent?
4. When must the notice prescribed by Section 5 of the Patent Law be given, and what is the fee payable at the same time?
5. What power has a caveat and what is the fee for a caveat?
6. What is required by Section 38 concerning manufacturing?
7. For what length of time has a patentee the right to bring his invention into Canada after the issue of the patent?
8. What is a disclaimer and what is the fee on a disclaimer?
9. When an application for a patent has been refused, what part of the fee can be refunded?
10. When a patentee desires to have his patent issued under the obligatory licenses system, when must he make application to that end?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What documents are required for a regular application for a patent?
2. What is the legal time within which the oath must be taken before the filing of an application for a patent?
3. When a transfer for the whole, or part, of the rights in an invention has been made, what procedure should be followed to comply with the requirements of the office?
4. If the inventor dies before the application for a patent has been registered (when there has been no complete transfer of the patent), what documents must be furnished?
5. What is a reissue and how are the fees calculated?
6. When an original patent has been surrendered and a reissue granted in its stead, when is the new patent valid?
7. Describe the number, nature and quality of the drawings required in an application for a patent.
8. Describe the form and method of execution of the specification in an application for a patent.

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9. State the procedure in connection with an application for a patent from the time it reaches the Patent Office to the time the patent is issued.
10. After what length of time does an incomplete application become void and after what length of time are the fees confiscated?

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Under what circumstances can the Government award contracts for Public Works without calling for tenders?
2. If an expenditure of money is required on a public building damaged by fire or a wharf injured by a storm and there is no appropriation for the purpose how can the payment be legally made?
3. In contracts for Public Works where claims for "Extras" are made, can they be paid for and if so, what is required by this office in connection therewith?
4. Where additional work is performed on a "lump sum" contract what is required before payment can be made?
5. What certificates are usually required for work performed or services rendered before payment can be made?
6. What officer shall make the certificate?
7. How can appropriations be extended beyond the close of the Fiscal Year?
8. In conducting the examination of vouchers for expenditure what is required to be done by this office?
9. On what grounds can the Auditor General refuse payment of an account?
10. If the Auditor General refuses payment can payment be made and if so how?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What books of account are required to be kept in the branch of the office where you are employed?
2. What system is adopted in compiling the Report?
3. What system is adopted in filing vouchers?
4. What disposition is made of vouchers after report is completed?
5. At what date should Report be made to Parliament?
6. What test is made as to the accuracy of accounts?
7. If an account is inaccurate or not properly certified what disposition is made of it?
8. If an account is found correct where audit is made before payment what steps are taken to have it paid?
9. How many methods are there of paying accounts generally?
10. How many methods for paying Intercolonial Ry. accounts?

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. To what amount may Dominion Notes be issued and outstanding at any time: and at what places are Dominion Notes redeemable?
2. By whom must security be held for redemption of Dominion Notes and what must be the nature and per centum of such security?

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3. What is the nature and extent of the reserve held on account of Savings Bank deposits?
4. How does the Department deal with provincial notes, issued under the late Province of Canada, presented for redemption?
5. What is the value in Canadian Currency of the British Sovereign; by what Act is this established?
6. To what amount are silver coins a legal tender in Canada in any one payment, and to what amount copper or bronze coins?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What foreign coins are accepted as legal tender in Canada?
2. Describe briefly the method adopted by the Department for withdrawing from circulation worn and mutilated coins.
3. What are Letters of Credit; by what Department are they issued; and on whose recommendation?
4. To what Department are paid cheques sent by the Banks? What are the advantages of this procedure?
5. Describe the process of adjusting the various letters of credit accounts with the several Departments.
6. What arrangement has the Department with the Bank of Montreal concerning the responsibility of endorsements on Cheques? A forged cheque is received from the Bank by the Department; how would you deal with it?

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Paper No. 1

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Give a description of the apparatus and equipment used on a season's trip in search of minerals?
2. Indicate a method of packing specimens in each of the following cases: (a) For ordinary material used in Educational Collections. (b) For large exhibition specimens. (c) For delicate material liable to breakage or deterioration from rough handling during transportation?
3. Indicate methods (general or special) employed in transporting packages of minerals or rocks from point of collection to point of shipment by rail or steamer?
4. A mass of calcite crystals is observed attached to the wall of a cavern in limestone; on measurement it is found to have a length of twenty-two inches, a width of sixteen inches and a thickness of five inches; it hangs at a height of seven feet from the floor of the cavern. Now, given that you have ample time to spend upon securing it intact, what would be your method of procedure?
5. A thin seam of an unknown mineral has been observed on the surface of a rather hard schistose rock. Give a method of opening it up in such manner as to secure a major quantity of the mineral for purposes of study.
6. What explosives are ordinarily used in collecting specimens? State your preference for any one or more of these. State any special circumstance wherein one might yield better results than another.
7. Describe your method of preparing specimens for purposes of distribution.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Give short descriptions of the mineral and rock collections as now sent out by the Geological Survey to Educational Institutions and indicate in a general way the standing of the Institutions to which the different grades are sent.
2. Give an account of the methods employed in shipping collections and tell how you would go about the tracing of a collection which had been reported as failing to reach its destination.
3. Give a list of about twenty specimens suitable for a Prospector's Reference Collection.
4. Give Canadian localities for the following minerals:—Graphite, Stibnite, Galena, Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite, Arsenopyrite, Quartz (4 varieties), Corundum, Hematite, Magnetite, Chromite, Calcite (several varieties), Siderite, Orthoclase, Tourmaline, Zeolites, Muscovite, Chrysotile, Talc, Apatite, Barite, Gypsum, Anthracite: also for the following rocks:—Hornblende granite, Nepheline Syenite, Gabbro, Dunite, Olivine Diabase, Amygdaloidal trap, Lithographic Limestone, Bituminous shale, Fire-clay, Quartzite, Marble, Garnetiferous Schist, Biotite gneiss.
5. Give lists as complete as you can from memory of the minerals obtained for Educational Collections from each of the provinces of the Dominion, at the same time indicating the localities (townships, parishes, mining districts, &c.) where they are found.
6. You are asked to outline for the benefit of a party of foreign visitors, mineralogical excursions in Nova Scotia; the apatite and mica districts of Quebec; in Central Ontario. Indicate the best routes to follow, the best localities to visit and what minerals may be found. Add any other information which you may think desirable.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Name the Appropriations which are under the control of the Department of the Interior.
2. State the various sources of Revenue received by the Department of the Interior.
3. Give briefly the proper method of checking ordinary accounts for purchases.
4. State the best method of checking accounts in connection with travelling expenses.
5. State in detail, the method of properly checking Agents' Contingent Expenditure Accounts.
6. Explain how Homestead Inspectors' Accounts are checked before being finally passed.
7. State the regulations in regard to the issue of Letter of Credit Cheques.
8. What are the regulations respecting leave of absence to temporary employees, and do you consider that these regulations should be amended? If so, for what reason?
9. Under the existing regulations, what gratuities are paid in connection with Government employees, and under what circumstances?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

10. Write a memorandum stating what changes, if any, should be made in the method of dealing with correspondence and accounts in the Accounts Branch of the Department of the Interior.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Explain the method of checking the monthly revenue returns before they are transmitted to the Auditor General's office.
2. State the procedure in connection with obtaining "Duplicate" Trust Account cheques.
3. Name the Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agencies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.
4. State the class of officials of the Department bonded, and the method employed of bonding same.
5. Name the Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Interior since the formation of the Department.
6. Explain the method of balancing the Dominion Lands Revenue Trust Accounts.
7. Name the Seed Grain and Relief Accounts, and state the change made on the 1st April, 1910, in reporting the re-payments to the Finance Department.
8. Of what do the "Charges of Management" in connection with the School Lands consist?
9. What payments are made to the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta yearly in connection with the School Lands Trust Funds?
10. Name the sub-heads of Dominion Lands Revenue.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Who are the principal executive officers of the Immigration Department in Canada? Give name and title of each.
2. Under what authority do they act?
3. Give names, titles and headquarters of representatives of the Department in Britain and Europe?
4. State what you know about the examination of immigrants at ocean ports in Canada?
5. What measures are taken to prevent undesirables coming into Canada across the U.S. boundary?
6. What are the preferred nationalities?
7. What is to prevent a native of India from coming to Vancouver and landing there, on a ticket from Hong Kong?
8. Under what authority is Chinese immigration regulated?
9. What peculiar imposition is laid upon Chinese immigrants?
10. What is done with the revenue from Chinese immigration?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What are the regulations regarding the issue of a duplicate cheque to replace one that has been lost or destroyed?

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2. What are the principal rules prescribed by the Treasury Board for payment by cheque through a Power of Attorney?
3. Name the various places where Immigration Agencies are established in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also giving the name of Agent at each place.
4. Name the various places where Immigration Agencies are established in the United States, also giving the name of Agent at each place.
5. Name the various appropriations and their sub-divisions under the control of the Immigration Branch.
6. Give the principal sub-divisions or details of classification which an Agent has to furnish with his monthly statement of expenditure.
7. State briefly:—
 - 1st. The regular channel through which a bill or account has to pass before reaching you for payment by cheque.
 - 2nd. What is required for a bill or account to be complete and ready for payment by cheque.
8. 1st. What is to be done with a cheque that has been issued and cancelled before the end of a calendar month?
 2nd. What is to be done with a cheque issued which for some reason has not been and is not to be delivered to the payee, said cheque having been held until after the Bank has been repaid for the month during which it was issued?
9. On what side of your ledger do you post the amount of a refund on account of travelling expenses?
 From what book are refunds posted into the General Ledger?
10. State briefly your general duties.
 Make any suggestion you think might simplify or improve your work.

TIMBER, GRAZING AND IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. How are timber berths held under license now acquired?
2. State the names of the different Crown Timber Agencies.
3. Give the approximate boundaries of each Agency.
4. How are cancelled stock-watering reserves now disposed of by the Department?
5. Give the boundaries between Manitoba and Saskatchewan; Saskatchewan and Alberta; and Alberta and British Columbia.
6. What rate of rental is charged on licensed timber berths in the following districts:
 - (a) Railway Belt, west of Yale.
 - (b) Railway Belt, east of Yale.
 - (c) Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
7. What is the maximum area of a licensed timber berth that may now be acquired under the Regulations?
8. What is the maximum area of a grazing leasehold?
9. Name the Land Agencies which are wholly or partially within the Province of Alberta.
10. Name the Timber Agencies in the Railway Belt, and state where the Timber Offices are located.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Paper No. 2.

(Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT.)

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What applications from the public are dealt with by the Timber and Grazing Branch of the Department of the Interior?
2. How are they recorded?
3. Describe the tract in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan within which grazing leases are now granted.
4. What is the routine gone through in the records room before a lease is granted?
5. Describe the tract within which the Hudson's Bay Company has a right to a portion of the land.
6. What proportion of this tract are they entitled to?
7. Give the numbers of the sections in each township to which they are entitled.
8. When do these sections become the property of the Hudson's Bay Company?
9. Is the Company entitled to any of the revenue derived from timber berths in the unsurveyed portion of the tract referred to and if so, how much?
10. What rate of rental is charged on grazing leaseholds?

Paper No. 2.

(Mr. J. A. SHIELDS.)

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Name the books kept in the Accounts Office of the Timber and Grazing Branch of the Department of the Interior.
2. What dues are charged on timber cut under a license?
3. What rate of rental is charged on a grazing leasehold and when payable?
4. If the rental on a grazing leasehold is not paid within ninety days after it becomes due, what penalty is imposed?
5. How many returns of operations is a licensee of a timber berth required to make during the year, and what periods are covered by these returns?
6. By whom are hay permits issued, and what rate of dues is charged?
7. What procedure is followed in making a refund?
8. What statements of revenue are required for the Auditor General and for the Accountant of the Department in connection with the Timber and Grazing Branch?
9. What rate of rental and dues is charged in connection with a portable saw-mill berth?
10. Name the sub-heads of revenue in the timber ledger.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. Name the principal services under the control of the Department.
- 10 2. Give the classification of the Inside Service and the minimum and maximum salary attached to each class.
- 10 3. What action is necessary to appoint permanently in Subdivision B of the Third Division, a temporary clerk who has passed the Qualifying Examination.

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- 10 4. A clerk appointed under the provisions of the Superannuation Act is placed on the Retired List with an annual allowance. Give the basis of calculation on which the allowance is computed.
- 10 5. It is proposed to appoint two lightkeepers, one with a salary at the rate of \$190 per annum, and the other at \$250 per annum. How are the appointments made?
- 10 6. Describe the procedure to accomplish the following:—
 (a) To place a Government Wharf under the control of the Department.
 (b) To appoint a Wharfinger.
- 10 7. How are Wharfingers and Harbour Masters respectively remunerated?
- 10 8. The Imperial Board of Trade applies for payment of the expenses incurred on account of a sick seaman. How is the claim settled?
- 10 9. The Department desires to convey the thanks of the Canadian Government to the Captain of a vessel registered in the United States. Through what channel is the letter of thanks transmitted?
- 10 10. It is deemed necessary to enquire into the causes which led to a shipwreck in Canadian waters. How is enquiry instituted and what officer presides over the court?

 100
Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. Name the several types of illuminating apparatus, gas buoys and fog signals, employed in the Lighthouse Service.
- 10 2. Describe the operation of a vapour light. How does it differ in principle from a wick-lamp?
- 10 3. Describe the operation of an automatic gas buoy. How does it differ from a compression buoy?
- 10 4. Describe the operation of a Wigham light.
- 10 5. Describe the operation of an automatic occulting machine.
- 10 6. Describe the operation of a diaphone.
- 10 7. Give a typical list of supplies required for the annual maintenance of a lighthouse, the illuminating apparatus of which consists of a 7th order lens and duplex lamp.
- 10 8. The establishment of an aid to navigation is requested by Shipping Interests at a certain point. Assuming the request to be reasonable, what are the several steps to be taken before the establishment is authorized?
- 10 9. In a general way, what qualifications are required of fog alarm engineers?
- 10 10. Decision is taken to discontinue a light. What is the procedure?

 100

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

(Division of Sup't of Printing, Stationery and Contingencies.)

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 5 1. What information should be given on Quarterly Return (Militia Form C. 544) of Books and Forms issued on repayment?
- 5 2. When such Books and Forms become obsolete what action is to be taken and how are they disposed of?

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- 5 3. What classification is made of Militia Forms and Books?
- 5 4. What action is taken when parcels or cases of books, &c., are received in bond and no invoice or list of contents has been furnished to the Department?
- 10 5. What action is necessary when demands for following articles or services have been approved:—
- (a) Loose-leaf books and binders;
 - (b) Repairs to typewriting machines;
 - (c) Drawing instruments and material;
 - (d) Publication of Militia Orders and General Orders;
 - (e) Binding of books.
- 5 6. What conditions are required before making payment for repairs to typewriting machines?
- 10 7. What proof-reader's marks are required for:—
- (a) Taking out a word or letter;
 - (b) Closing up space, as in "De partment" ;
 - (c) Adding a period or colon;
 - (d) Turning over an inverted letter;
 - (e) Inserting space, as in "ParadiseLost".
- 5 8. Through what channel are demands made for Imperial Books or Forms?
- 10 9. To what Votes are expenditures charged for following services or articles:
- (a) Printing of Regulations or Standing Orders for Units of the Permanent Force;
 - (b) Printing of Militia Lists;
 - (c) Stationery, etc., for the Assistant Director of Surveys;
 - (d) Militia Orders and General Orders;
 - (e) Purchase of Text-Books (Imperial).
- 10 10 Show what action is taken from the time a requisition is received for Militia Forms or Books, until it has been finally dealt with. (b) State what course is followed when part of such books and forms are temporarily out of stock.
- 10 11. Explain the system adopted for the classification of (a) Requisitions for Militia Forms and Books, (b) Requisitions for Stationery,—upon which action has been taken and such requisitions filed away for further reference, when required.
- 5 12. Name the several Military Divisional Areas and Military Districts and their Headquarters.
- 5 13. Who are the Commanding Officers of the following Corps:—
- (a) Royal Canadian Dragoons,
 - (b) " Regiment,
 - (c) " Garrison Artillery.
- 5 14. Who are the Officers Administering the following Corps:—
- (a) Permanent Army Medical Corps,
 - (b) Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps,
 - (c) Canadian Ordnance Corps,
 - (d) Canadian Army Pay Corps.
- 5 15. Name the different Branches and Divisions of the Department of Militia and Defence at Headquarters.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. Give Militia Book numbers for transport requisitions for (a) personal transport, (b) freight.
- 10 2. What action is necessary to be taken when deposit receipts for books on repayment reach the Sup't P. S. & C.?
- 10 3. How are transport requisition books disposed of on expiration of fiscal year?
- 10 4. What action is necessary to be taken when Printing and Stationery accounts received by the Superintendent of P. S. & C.; What period do these respective accounts cover?
- 10 5. Explain what is meant by (a) Current Binders, (b) Transfer Binders.
- 50 6. Write a paper, of not more than 400 words, on the present organization of the Department of Militia and Defence.

 100

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. Name the Branches into which the Post Office Department is divided.
- 10 2. Name the classes into which domestic mail matter is divided and the rates of postage within each class.
- 10 3. State the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by Statute.
- 10 4. What is the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General as regards the transmission of mail matter, and what exceptions are there to that privilege?
- 10 5. What is an Advice of a Money Order and what is its value to the Department?
- 10 6. What powers has the Postmaster General under the Statute in regard to:—
(a) Making new contracts for mail service.
(b) Renewing old contracts.
- 10 7. When and on what conditions may additional compensation be granted to a mail contractor?
- 10 8. What steps must be taken by the sender of a registered letter to obtain an acknowledgment of the receipt thereof from the addressee?
- 10 9. Describe the use of postage due stamps.
- 10 10. On what class of mail matter can postage be paid in cash? What are the regulations governing the mailing of such matter?

 100
Paper No. 2.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 15 1. Describe the system of handling cash accounts from their receipt at the Department until posted in the Ledgers. Mention the several items checked by the different Branches through which the accounts pass.
- 10 2. How is the newspaper postage collected? What checks has the Department to ensure that the full amount of the postage is accounted for?

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- 10 3. What is the object of having post offices inspected? How are the Inspectors' reports relating to the financial transactions of accounting offices dealt with when received at the Department?
- 5 4. Are Postmasters permitted to accept Bank cheques when offered on Post Office business? If so, under what conditions?
- 8 5. Distinguish between the classes of Post Office employes paid by cheque and salary warrants. State the principal differences between the two methods of payment.
- 12 6. Do the Postmasters at all Accounting Offices dispose of their surplus funds in the same manner? If not, describe the different means employed. Which system is the most advantageous and why is it not generally adopted?
- 15 7. Describe the connections that exist between the work of the Accountant's and Money Order Branches and the inconveniences that would result if they were separated so that the staffs would not be closely in touch with one another.
- 5 8. Write a letter to a postmaster calling attention to delays in his cash remittances to the Bank and asking for his explanation.
- 10 9. What records are made of paid postal notes by the paying postmaster, and how does he dispose of the paid notes and obtain credit for the payments?
- 10 10. What remuneration is allowed postmasters for the transaction of postal note business? How is the remuneration obtained by postmasters of non-accounting, (other than offices known as city offices)?

 100
Paper No. 2.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 15 1. Describe the opening and checking of Postmasters' Accounts, stating what items are checked in the Cash Accounts and what disposal is made of the paid vouchers received.
- 10 2. State in what manner a Postmaster attends to a Money Order Error Notice disallowing a paid Order and what is done with the Notice on its receipt in the Money Order Branch. What claims are disallowed by means of Form 7?
- 5 3. What remuneration is allowed to Postmasters for Money Order business? How is the amount arrived at and how paid?
- 10 4. What are the instructions in regard to the treatment of an application for a duplicate of a United States Money Order?
- 10 5. State in full the action taken on receipt of an application for repayment of an Order drawn on the United Kingdom.
- 5 6. What would be the cost to the Department of a Bill of Exchange on London, England, for £25,654 -- 17 -- 11, exchange being at \$4.86½?
- 15 7. What are the instructions to clerks operating adding machines in regard to the checking of Bank Statements received from City Offices? What vouchers besides paid orders are entered on Bank Statements? Name the offices that send in such statements.
- 10 8. Outline the duties of the adding machine clerks engaged in the final balancing of Money Orders issued.

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- 10 9. If an Advice of an Order on the United Kingdom fails to reach the Ottawa Exchange Office, how does the fact become known in the Money Order Branch and what action is taken to arrange for payment with the least delay possible?
- 10 10. State fully the action to be taken to adjust the matter if a Money Order issued on France is marked off in the Register but cannot be found at the time of balancing.

100

Paper No. 2.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

- 10 1. If a depositor loses a cheque which has been delivered to him in repayment of his deposits what procedure is necessary before he can obtain his money?
- 10 2. To whom may repayment be made of the deposits of a person who has become mentally deranged and is an inmate of one of the Ontario Insane Asylums?
- 10 3. State the various ways in which the omission of a postmaster to report a deposit may be discovered.
- 10 4. What is required of depositors in connection with their accounts?
- 10 5. What are the methods of making repayment to a depositor resident abroad, or unable to go to a Savings Bank Office to receive a cheque?
- 10 6. What statements and accounts are regularly sent, and how often, to the Accountant Post Office Department, the Finance Department and the Audit Office?
- 10 7. How is a depositor's money in the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom transferred and placed to his credit in the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada?
- 10 8. What are the objects sought to be obtained by the process of summarizing the depositors' ledger accounts after the close of each fiscal year?
- 10 9. What do the Statutory Regulations provide:—
 (a) As to payment of deposits exceeding \$300 due to a deceased depositor who was domiciled in Ontario at time of death?
 (b) As to payment in similar circumstances of a balance not exceeding \$300.
- 10 10. If a depositor requests any portion of his deposits to be applied toward the purchase of a Government Annuity how is the payment cheque drawn and to whom is it sent?

100

Paper No. 2.

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. Describe in some detail the duties of the section of the Secretary's Branch to which you are attached.
- 10 2. What are the conditions necessary for newspapers to be transmissible for one-quarter cent per pound?

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- 10 3. What conditions must be complied with in connection with Prepayment in Cash on certain kinds of Third Class matter?
- 10 4. Under what circumstances will indemnity be paid for lost registered articles?
- 10 5. If a letter cannot be delivered, how can the Department recover any postage due for it?
- 10 6. What information does the Department look for in a Report on an application for a new Post Office?
- 10 7. What enclosures are permitted in newspapers sent at the rate of one-quarter cent per pound?
- 10 8. What is the penalty for enclosing a written communication in the folds of a newspaper and prepaid at newspaper rate?
- 10 9. What course should a Postmaster pursue in the case of an insufficiently prepaid registered letter which reaches his office?
- 10 10. What reply does the Department give to an application for the return to the sender of a letter entrusted to the mails?

 100
Paper No. 2.

STAFF BRANCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. What is understood by City or Staff Offices, Semi-staff Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Rural Post Offices?
- 15 2. Under what different heads do rural Postmasters receive compensation for work done and what is the scale of payment in each case?
- 5 3. What is meant by night duty and forward duty?
- 10 4. Explain the different methods by which Postmasters may furnish security to the Crown.
- 10 5. What are Accounting and Non-Accounting Offices, and how do they obtain their supply of postage stamps?
- 10 6. What is the scale of payment of Post Office Inspectors, Assistant Post Office Inspectors, Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, and for clerks in City Post Offices?
- 10 7. What means, if any, has the Department of ascertaining whether a Postmaster is forcing his stamp sales?
- 10 8. How are box rents collected and what compensation is allowed therefor?
- 10 9. What is meant by Case Examination? What is the object of this examination, and what employes are required to pass it?
- 10 10. Describe in some detail the duties of the section of the Branch to which you are attached.

 100

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. When and under what statute was the Department of the Secretary of State created? Describe briefly its functions, and state what Acts of Parliament are administered by it.
- 10 2. What action devolves upon the Department in respect of: (a) "questions" and (b) Orders and addresses of the Senate and House of Commons?

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- 15 3. What action is required respecting (a) Acts of Provincial Legislatures on their receipt in the Department, and (b) also on receipt of an Order of the Governor General in Council disallowing any such Acts?
- 15 4. (a) What qualification and steps are necessary on the part of an alien to secure naturalization?
(b) What are the duties devolving upon this Department under the Naturalization Act?
- 15 5. What are the Acts governing the Civil Service? (Not including special Acts with respect to the Post Office and other Departments.)
Name the Act and Sections under which the following appointments are made:
(a) a clerk in any of the three divisions;
(b) a messenger;
(c) a temporary clerk, outside the list of those who have passed the Competitive Examination;
(d) to a position, the requirements of which are professional or technical.
- 25 6. Make a precis, in the shape of a memorandum for the Deputy Minister, of the contents of each of the two Departmental files handed you herewith.
- 10 7. What is the procedure upon (a) the appointment of a County Court Judge; (b) an application for leave-of-absence from a Judge?

100

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 20 1. State concisely the procedure to be followed in respect of an application for Letters Patent under the Companies' Act, from the receipt of the application until it is disposed of.
- 10 2. What is the channel of communication between the Dominion Government and (a) the Imperial Government; (b) the British Ambassador or Minister to a foreign country; (c) the Government of any of the Provinces of Canada?
Is there any exception to the rule?
- 10 3. Describe briefly the system of registration and indexing followed in the Correspondence Branch.
- 15 4. What is the procedure in respect of an application for the extradition of a fugitive criminal from Canada to the United States, and vice versa?
- 10 5. What action is required on receipt of an Order-in-Council authorizing the issue of a proclamation and its publication in the *Canada Gazette*?
- 20 6. Write the name of each of the under-mentioned persons, with titles and distinctions, if any, as the same should appear upon a communication addressed to him or her. Some of the names are intentionally mis-spelled; correct the errors:—
J. M. Gibson, Arthur Newberry, Donald A. Smith, Edward Clouston, Louis Harcourt, Charles Tupper, William Bremner, E. B. Osler, E. G. Porter, Rivers Bulkley, F. S. Checkley, George Stephen, Adelard Turgeon, George R. Parkin, Byron Edmund Walker, W. J. Ttolemy, Philippe Hebert, H. B. Stairs, William Roche, William Osler, L. J. Papineau, James Brice, Francis Knollys, Susan Agnes Macdonald, Georgina Pope, William de Blaquièrre.

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- 15 7. What procedure is required with respect to: (a) a petition to the Governor General for the sanction of an Act; (b) an application for the incorporation of a Board of Trade?

100

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Under what system have the Canadian Censuses been taken since Confederation?
2. How would you proceed to correct errors found in an enumerator's return?
3. Give the general title or subject of the several schedules used in connection with the Fifth Census of Canada.
4. What are the duties of a clerk in charge of a staff on the Census compilation?
5. How is the compilation of agricultural schedules proceeded with before the figures are tabulated for the printer?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. How are the provinces divided for Census purposes?
2. How are the returns of Criminal statistics made?
3. What are the duties of the Census Commissioners?
4. What system is followed in the classification of Mortality statistics?

**XVIII.—QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION IN THE OUTSIDE
DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS, MAY 15, 1912.**

(No. 205.)

SPELLING.

Same as on page 201.

DICTATION.

Same as on page 202.

COMPOSITION.

Same as on page 202.

ARITHMETIC.

Same as on page 203.

DUTIES OF OFFICE FOR CHIEF CLERK OR SURVEYOR.

Value—100.

1. Within what time must goods be entered at the Custom House after being conveyed to a Customs Warehouse, and how may they then be dealt with?
2. State the countries (if any) to which Customs Tariff Surtax is now applied in Canada.
3. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which special duty (or dumping duty) applies, and the maximum rate of special duty.
4. Are goods taken out of warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties at time of their importation?
5. If imported goods upon which duties have been paid are destroyed by accidental fire while they remained in Customs Warehouse, may the duties on such goods be refunded?
6. In the case of goods not perishable, which are damaged during transportation, within what time has notice of the damage to be given and within what time has the damage to be determined by the officer of Customs?
7. In the case of perishable goods, such as green fruits and vegetables, also brittle goods damaged during transportation, within what time has the damage to be determined by the Customs officer?
8. Under what authority (if any) may drawback of duty be paid on imported materials used in the manufacture of goods in Canada for home consumption?
9. State if cash discounts may be deducted from the gross amount of the invoice of goods in computing the amount of duty payable. If so, to what extent and under what conditions?
10. Is duty payable on the quantity and value of goods at the time such goods are cleared from warehouse or on the quantity and value of same as ascertained and stated on first entry, or as originally warehoused?

DUTIES OF OFFICE FOR CHIEF LANDING WAITER, CHIEF LOCKER, OR ASSISTANT SURVEYOR.

Value—100.

1. Are there any restrictions governing the importation of nursery stock from the United States?
2. Is there any restriction as to the time at which goods may be imported into Canada in any vehicle other than a railway car? If so, give particulars.
3. Are Custom Landing Waiters, who have not been furnished with Writs of assistance, empowered to seize goods which have been smuggled or irregularly imported into Canada?
4. What document or documents should be produced by an importer or his agent to permit of the delivery of imported goods in warehouse?
5. What action should be taken in the case of imported goods put on shore, landed or taken from a railway car without report at Customs and before the issue of the necessary papers by the Collector of Customs?
6. Within what time must goods be entered at the Custom House after being conveyed to a Customs warehouse?
7. Under what conditions may free or duty paid goods be stored in Customs warehouses of Class 2 or 3?
8. In what size of package may distilled spirits (not in Glass) be imported from the United States?
9. When shall the Master of a vessel report at the Customs when arriving from a port or place out of Canada?
10. How many pounds are contained in a "ton" weight for Customs purposes?

